THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,423—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Aug	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
18th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	11000	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	.....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 455 or Rs. 501	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on WEDNESDAYS), taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Calcutta	7512	...	...	3 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	...	4 Sept.	13 Sept.	...
Lockslay Hall	5581	...	7 Sept.	...	21 Sept.
City of Athens	5594	...	15 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
Newby Hall	4378	7 Sept.	1 Oct.	20 Oct.	...
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	19 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Sonora	5075	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	5020	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7009	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	8 Dec.	3 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan. 12.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7009	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Manchester	5551	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	13 Apl
City of Poona	7009	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—Unless above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By Marseilles	576	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	683	1041	459	819
" Liverpool	609	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is found to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Re. 1 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	31st Aug.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Lhasa	2185	Fri.	1st Sept.	6 a.m.	† direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Dutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH

(Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 31st Aug, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1,951 tons, on Wednesday, 30th August, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on or about 7th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND COLOMBO.

S. S. "Virawa," 3360 tons, on or about 26th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

26th August, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,
BERTHS — Carefully Selected,
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection,
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured,
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival,

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.	
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep.	1911
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr	"
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	"
Bregenz	3305	A. Petris	16th "	"
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec,	"
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan,	1912.
Bregenz	3305	A. Petris	16th "	"

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain,	To sail about.
China	6,017	P. Pavisich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6,046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 585*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	P. Pavisich	6017	23rd Sept. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application,

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan,

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tsihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A TRIBUTE TO CULTIVATED TASTE.

As a GIFT Hawkes Cut Glass is peculiarly desirable. For the adornment of the home table, the touch of refinement, the glint of beauty secured by even the simplest design, is a delight to the leisure of the eye.

Hawkes Cut Glass possesses qualities of colour form and surface which have won for it the preference among judges of rare wares, Hawkes Cut Glass is "The choice of the connoisseur".

The decoration of a Hawkes piece is beautifully proportioned to the lines of the design. It is in the forms themselves that beauty is chiefly sought for, in the frank and natural play of line and light.

The changing taste in table glass is happily reflected by a "Hawkes" group. The delicacy, grace and exquisite fashioning of Hawkes pieces when compared with the heavy, uninspiring glass of the well-loaded table twenty-five years ago, proves how thoroughly these artists have mastered the possibilities of their material.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES CUT GLASS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, and WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

"SHELL"

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

"SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL"

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

150°

"SHELL"

150°

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE TREAD IS RE-INFORCED

by the introduction of a row of Rubber studs on either side. These help to protect and preserve the tread practically double the strength of the walls without affecting the resilience, and further prevent any tendency to skid.

The 1911

DUNLOP

CYCLE TYRE

is the limit in comfort, safety and economy.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	... Rs.	1-2 per lb.
" "	" cooked on cut	... "	2-8 "
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	"	... Re.	1-0 "
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	"	... "	1-0 "
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	"	.. "	1-0 "
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each	... "	1-0
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs.	each	... Rs.	3-0

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH GRUYERE PARMESAN GORGONZOLA, DUTCH BALLS in tin, tall CHEDDAR LOAFS, CAMEMBERT in tins, (cheeses).

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assortments Pure genuine OLIVE OIL of the Olives.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

Just to hand real RUSSIAN HERRINGS in small Kegs, sold loose at 4 ans. each.

Our GRIGNOLINO (CLARET) WINE is genuine and unadulterated now in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Various other Brands of High Class Wines.

Singapore Rattan CHAIRS, Settees, tables, and Easy Chairs always in stock.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF LAHORE",

ARRIVED on the 25th Inst.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 25th Aug., 11.

THE HINGOLEE PRESS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office, Forbes Building, Home Street, on SATURDAY, the 16th September, 1911, at 3 P.M. (S.T.), for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts, for the year ended 31st July, 1911.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from the 9th to 16th September, 1911, both days inclusive, during which period the Books will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1911.

JAHIRNAMA.

TENDERS are invited for about 3,600 Cwts. of good quality of MHOWRA SEED, in the West Khandesh Forest Division. Delivery to be had at :—

Nearest Rly. Station of T. V. Railway Chinchpada, Do.	Pimpalner town, 26 miles from T.V. Rly Station. Kondaibari Forest Depot 14 miles from	Sakri Taluka.
Nawapur :— Chinchpada— Do. Songad :— Nawapur :—	Nawapur Forest Depot Chinchpada Forest Depot Visarwadi Forest Depot Lakadkot Forest Depot Rayapur Tolumbi Depot	Nawapur Peta
Khandbara:— Nandurbar:—	Khandbara Forest Depot Nandurbar Forest Depot.	Nandurbar Taluka.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned at DHULIA, upto 1 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 5th September, 1911. All particulars, terms of sale and quality of Seed for delivery at each station can be had at the Office of the Undersigned. Rs. 50 or the Treasury Challan for the same amount should accompany the Tender as security.

N. GUSTASP.
Divisional Forest Officer,
West Khandesh.

Dhulia, 15th August, 1911.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST, to erect a ONE-STOREYED BUILDING, in the Fort, suitable for a large Printing Work. For lease on a good rental and for a long period.

Apply to No. 3167, care of this Office.

NOTICE.

TENDERS, with plans or designs, are invited by the Undersigned for the construction of TIERS OF SEATS along the route of the ROYAL PROCESSION, on the occasion of the ROYAL VISIT. These Stands will have to be constructed at places in different localities to be determined by the Undersigned hereafter. The number of School Children and Teachers for whom seating accommodation will be required will be 28,000 (twenty-eight thousand).

Tenders should be for construction and supply of the necessary materials on hire, or for construction and supply of material for purchase by the Undersigned. They may be for the whole of the seats required or for a portion of them.

Tenders will be received upto NOON on THURSDAY, the 31st August, 1911, and each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 which will be liable to forfeiture on failure to fulfil the whole or any part of the contract.

The work of construction will have to be started by the 10th November, and completed before the 20th November.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. B. CADELL,
General Secretary,
Royal Visit Fund, Bombay.

Municipal Office,
22nd August, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE. Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.

NORTH-WEST ROUTE. Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-45	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for information that I, ADAMJI MULLA ABDULALLY, propose erecting a THEATRE at New Churney Road, on the vacant ground belonging to the Improvement Trust, and numbered 52, Scheme III admeasuring about 1,200 sq. yds. and situated in the Municipal D. Ward.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said THEATRE should be received by the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, not later than the 22nd day of August, 1911, that is within 14 days from the issue of this notice.

Bombay, 7th August, 1911.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC LONDON.

THE LAST DATE of entry for the PRACTICAL EXAMINATION, is MONDAY, September 4th, 1911.

EDGAR FAULKNER,
Local Secretary,
"The Anchorage," Apollo Bunder.

NOTICE.

ADVERTISEMENT by Director, Royal Indian Marine, inviting Sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of LABOUR, for landing Welsh Coal, at Bombay, for one year, ending 14th September, 1912, is CANCELLED.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND of Rs. 24 per Share, will be payable against production of Share Certificates, at the Company's Office, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 1st September, 1911, to Shareholders mentioned in the Register on the 24th August, 1911.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers,
Khangaum Cotton Pressing Co., Ld.

Bombay, 25th August, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, and TUESDAY the 28th and 29th instant, those days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st August, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Grant's Building, Lower Colaba, the valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, such as set of large dining table in 4 pieces, chairs, large sideboard, cupboards, round and writing tables, corner cabinets, Singapore cane chairs, easy chairs, carpets, woollen rugs, iron and teak bedsteads, almyrahs, washhand and dressing tables, books, table ornaments, iron hot case, copper pots, etc., the property of the late Mrs. Briggs.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT GANESHWADI LANE, NEAR MULJI JETHA MARKET.

Under instructions from Hirabai, widow of Haridas Khimjee, the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th day of August, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Pranjiwandas Nathubhai, by virtue of the power of sale, reserved to the said mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of November, 1904, the following very valuable landed property on the premises:

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land of pension tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 194— square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 130, New No. 1060, Old Survey No. 98, New Survey No. 1593 together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "O" ward No. 1531, Street No. 6-10, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Ganeshwadi Lane, or Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Humabai, widow of Memon Ismailbhai Habibbhai Khundway and partly by the range of Tsjoodin bin Hajee Ibrahim Jitekar and on or towards the West formerly by the property belonging to the heirs of the late Trimbuckjee Raghonathjee, deceased, and now to Rambai, widow of Doongersey Devcaran, on or towards the North by the Ganeshwadi Lane or Street aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Borah Bhaijibhai Tamboowala, or Borah Baderbhai Allandin and now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamsetjee Hiralal & Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee at their Office No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, or the undersigned.

SALE OF 41 BUFFLAS DAMAGED ANJAR COTTON.

Under instruction from the Insurance Office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), in the compound near M. Shed, Prince's Dock

Ex. s. s. "Netravati,"

41 buffalos damaged Anjar Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th August, 1911.

MESSRS. A. READYMONEY AND CO.,
No. 18, Meadows Streets, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF Fancy Glassware, Leather Goods, Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, Musical Timepieces, Babu Rocking Chairs and Horses, Pictures, etc. in the shop, opposite Messrs. Mongini Brothers, Churchgate Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p. m. Messrs. A. READYMONEY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above address, one lot, fancy glassware, leather goods, such as China tea and coffee sets, fancy flower vases, ruby centrepieces and vases, fancy figures and artificial flowers in large glass domes, gold, silver and metal watches quite new, roll-gold jewellery, musical timepieces and boxes, leather albiums, blotting pads, writing cases, jewel boxes, fancy plush and Wicker lady's work baskets, chess and other plays, electroplated tea and coffee sets, butter pots, biscuit boxes, centrepieces, cruet-stands, forks and knives, folding baba carriages, and plush rocking chairs, rocking horses, picture frames and pictures and many other articles.

Each lot will be sold simply to suit purchasers.

A. READYMONEY & Co.

Bombay, 26th April, 1911.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

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AN ITALA SUCCESS.

THE EVENING BELL-RINGER AND HIS SON.

A perfect photo in tinted photography charming in its beauty as well as its story. Our Itala pictures need no recommendation to the Excelsior Patrons.

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A brilliantly colored film entertaining all with its dainty story and charming acting.

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The Popular Excelsior Comedian.
In a new role as the Rich Uncle. His fortune suddenly disappears and his adventures make you a candidate for the laughter stakes.

AND

OTHER POPULAR PICTURES.

AN EXCELSIOR PROGRAMME MAKES YOU MERRY AND BRIGHT.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SUNDAY, AUG. 27TH,
Grand Prize Show
7 to 8 p.m.

One Gold and two Silver Watches given away.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

MONDAY, 28th Aug: } MORNING SESSIONS, from 9 to 11 with the band being Bank Holidays
TUESDAY, 29th Aug: }

A CINDERELLA DANCE AND SKATING,
ON MONDAY, 28th August, from 9-30 to Midnight.
ADMISSION AS USUAL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

JJ&S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it

Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED,
DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. The King.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.			
	Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4	0	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	0	0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA
FORT BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Bookbinding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8 Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED AT ONCE, THREE SMART CLERICAL HANDS, temporarily, with prospects of permanent employment. Only those who have a good knowledge of accounts and correspondence and office routine need apply. For particulars apply to the CHIEF OFFICER, Bandra Municipality.

ENGLISH ART PORCELAIN Co.—Old Apollo Hotel Colaba.—Show-room of Tea, Dinner, Dessert, Washing Sets, Vases &c. Compare our rates with market before buying.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF EXTREME REDUCTIONS—Gents and Ladies Metal Silver and Gold Watches, Table and Office Clocks, Time Pieces, Rolled Gold Watch Chains and Jewellery. Apply for Illustrated Supplements.—ESSOOFALLY HIPTOOLA, Abdool Rheman Street, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AUSTIN MOTOR CAR.—The Car that has come to stay. It is a recognized public utility, and as indispensable as the Telephone or a Sewing Machine. Call and let us explain its merits. Lists free from the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors cooked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum, rules on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchases of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

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Manager.

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CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ....£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS ..... £ 1,360,000

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

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TO BE LET.

A LARGE airy and up-to-date OFFICE, on the 1st floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road Lift, E. L. and Fans. Apply—

A. H. WHEELER AND CO.,
on premises.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

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Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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No appetite?
Bad taste in the mouth?
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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1012 of 1910.

The FIRM OF KUPPA DHOLLA and Co., carrying on business as Money Lenders, at Pydowaie, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Plaintiffs.

VS.

MEMON HAJI ABDULLA HAJI SUmar of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Chanabhathi, Kolsa Moholla outside the Fort..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 15th day of July, 1911, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the following properties.

FIRSTLY,—All that piece or parcel or pension and tax land or ground containing by admeasurement 2 / 9 232 — square yards or thereabouts, together with messuage tenements or dwelling-houses hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Old Chunam Kiln, formerly known as Panweera, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2371, Street Nos. 482,484,485 and 486, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the East by Nagdevi Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Memon Sumar Bowla and now of Kaji Abdul Karim bin Haji Noor Mahomed, and which said premises are now in possession of Haji Abdulla Haji Sumar and his tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts, together with messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate at Nagdevi Street, Old Chunam Kiln (formerly) known as Panweera, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2372 and Street Nos. 490, 492, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Nagdevi Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Fakir Mahomed Sulleman, and now of Cassum Haji Saleh Mahomed Adurali, and on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and which said premises are in the possession of the said Haji Abdulla Haji Sumar and his tenants. The hereinabove firstly and secondly described pieces or parcels of land form part of a large tract of pension and tax-land, which is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old, No. 709, New No. 3229, Old Survey No. 1725, 2 / 1722 and 1735, and New Survey Nos. 3017 to —— to 3018 / 2 —— and which whole tract of land contains by 3 / 33 / 8 admeasurement 1668—square yards or thereabouts. / 9

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment of seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 18th day of September, 1911, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 18th day of August, 1911.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

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Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish on the Market for all kinds of Metals.

Gives a lasting and brilliant polish with very little labour.

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HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF CASES OF ENLARGED SPLEEN.
Full Directions given in Wrapper
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Mr. APOTHECARY W. J. MONTGOMERY Madras Med. Estab. writes:—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer," if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of Enlarged Spleen etc., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some, I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.—Jalna Deccan.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEBBIS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GULAMHO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE for sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
11, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, Situate at Khetwadi Back Road out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from Mr. Pestonji Cowasji Kentinwalla the executor of the will of the late Mr. R. H. Jalbhoy, deceased, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1911, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon, the following two immoveable properties. The said properties will be sold either together or separately, as may be deemed expedient at the time of sale.

PARTICULARS.

First.—All that piece of leasehold land situate at Khetwadi Back Road in Bombay, admeasuring 173 1-4 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 492, New Nos. 14911, etc., Old Survey Nos. 12, 11, 10 and 9, and New Survey Nos. 5524 and 5587, and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Bomanji Edulji Cooper, on the West by the Falkland Road 3rd Cross Lane, on the North by the property hereinafter secondly described and on the South by the Khetwadi Back Road, which said premises bear Municipal D Ward No. 2112 and Street No. 55-59.

Secondly,—All that piece of leasehold land situate at Falkland Road, 3rd Cross Lane in Bombay admeasuring 112 1-2 square yards or thereabouts and bearing the same Collector's Nos. as herein abovementioned, and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Kulsambi Khodabax on the West by the Falkland Road, 3rd Cross Lane, on the North by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the metal foundery of Cassum Mahomed Mitha and on the South by the property hereinabove first describes which said premises bear Municipal D Ward No. 2114, Street No. 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Executor, at their office No. 18, Esplanade Road within the Fort, or to the undersigned auctioneers.

SALE OF A CHAWL FOR DEMOLITION AND REMOVING OF THE DEBRIS, near the New Cloth Market, Kalbadevi Road.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE will, on FRIDAY the 1st day of September, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, near the New Cloth Market, Kalbadevi Road—

A chawl No. for demolition and the removing of the debris.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of knocking down the lot. Further conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SALE at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, 21, Meadows Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1911, at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Malabar Hill, Harkeness Road out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Limji N. Bansji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the Suit No. 570 of 1891, and appeal No. 816, in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of November, 1910, sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) the undermentioned immoveable properties at 21 Meadow, Street, in the Rooms of the said Auctioneers on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1911, at 5 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

Lot No. I.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, stable and buildings standing on part thereof, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the southside of Harkeness Road Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7,590 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north partly by the Harkeness Road aforesaid and partly by a portion of the private road, belonging to the estate of the late Culliandas Kirparam, being lot No. 11 ; on the south partly by the property of Moolji Haridas and partly by the property of Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas on the east by the property of the said Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on the west by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 572 Collector's New No. 2716, A A / Old Survey No. 21.——New Survey Nos. 7189 / 22, 24, / 7190, 7240, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3232, Street No. 8-10, and now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. E. J. Hawks as tenants of the said Receiver.

Lot No. 11.

Sale on the SAME DAY, as above, at 5-30 p.m (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of freehold land being a private road, situate on the west side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,377 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by property of Dawood Fazul Peeroo Mahomed on the south partly by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Culliandas Kirparam, being lot No. 1, on the east partly by the said Harkeness Road and partly by property of the said Dawood Fazul Peeroo Mahomed, and on the west by property of the said Dawood Fazul Peeroo Mahomed, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, A / New No. 2716, Old Survey No. 21— and —New / 22 / 24 Survey Nos. 7189-7190,7240.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. Craige, Blunt and Caroe, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Solicitors to the Receiver, or from the Auctioneers or from the Receiver.

The Receiver will be prepared to consider any private offer for the purchase of the abovementioned properties.

SALE OF BUILDINGS AND CORRUGATED SHEDS FOR DEMOLITION AND REMOVING OF THE DEBRIS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, by order of the Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the buildings and corrugated sheds between the Belvedere Hill Road and Wari Bunder Road, Mazagon, for demolition and removing of the debris, on the following days and time :—

On THURSDAY, the 7th day of September, 1911, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) buildings bearing lot Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 21, and 23.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of September, 1911, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), buildings bearing lot Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 30, and 31.

On WEDNESDAY the 20th day of September, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) buildings bearing lot Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers.

Further conditions of sale may be obtained from the Undersigned,

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, at Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Narotamdass Hurjeewandass, the second mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs of Chintaram Balwant Oze, subject to the first charge created by an agreement dated 20th May, 1909, and made between the Michael Conway, guardian of the property of the said Chintaman Balwant Oze, of the one part, and Naoroji Dhunjibhoy Baria and Meherbai, his wife of the other part, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated 22nd day of February, 1910, and made between the said Michael Conway, as guardian of the property of Chintaman Balwant Oze of the one part and said mortgagee of the other part Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of September, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties, on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,—*Contd.*

Lot No. I.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or / 5 ground, containing by admeasurement 253— square / 9 yards be the same, a little, more or less, or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side Kalbadevi Road, at outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 717, and New No. 3251, Old Survey No, 80, and New Survey No. 1483, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 476 and Street No. 291-293, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east by the house and premises herein after secondly, described on or towards the west by the Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the north by the Dwarkanath Temple, and on or towards the south by the house of Panalal Poonamchand, Jeweller.

Lot No. II.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or / 4 ground, containing by admeasurement 255— square / 9 yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Vithalwady Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 717, and New No. 3251, Old Survey No. 80, and New Survey No. 1483, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1745, and Street No. 5, 7, 9, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east by Vithalwady Cross Lane, on or towards the west by the house and premises firstly described in the schedule, on or towards the north by the Dwarkanath Temple, and on or towards the south by the house of Virji Baimji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th August, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of chairs, writing table, almyrah, show case, bedstead, electric fan, etc.

On account of the concerned G. P. 1-2—2 bundles cot and mattress.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome bay Arab entire, about 1-1-2, daily used in harness, and looks well, aged about 7 years.
1 rubber-tyred open-sided brougham with a Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Grant Road.

Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, an adjudged insolvent and with the consent and concurrence of Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, the managing Executor and Trustee of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Haji Esmail Allana, the 1st mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of April, 1909, and made between the said Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed of the one part and the said Haji Esmail Allana of the other part and of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, the 2nd mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of April, 1909, and made between the said Haji Jan Mahomed of the one part, and the said Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following properties :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with all the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Grant Road Bridge, south side, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring two thousand five hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 355 New No. 13865, Old Survey No. 198 and New Survey No. 7346, registered by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3646 (1), Street No. 4 and 3646 (2), Street No. 4 (a) and bounded on the North by the Foras Bridge, on the East by the hereditaments, hereinafter secondly described, on the South by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and on the West by the property of Mahomed Rowji.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety six square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the low land road, of the Frere overbridge, on the South by the property of Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, on the East partly by the ground of Maneckji Edulji, partly by the ground of Hassana i Sulimanji and partly by the ground occupied by the Abkari branch office, and on the West by the hereditaments and premises hereinbefore firstly described and bearing New Survey No. 6/7347.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, on to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th August, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF COACH MATERIALS.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 27th August, at 2 p.m. Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Godown in Khandia Street, near Two Tanks, by order of the managing partners of the Coach Iron Mongers and Company, dissolving Partnership,—

A large lot of single and double carriage springs, axels, iron channels for rubber tyre carriage bells, hoods, shafts, etc.

In lots to suit purchasers,

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, Empire Typewriter, best Oil Painting, Cottage piano stove etc.

On THURSDAY the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction opposite Treacher and Co., and next to King and Co., in Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

Valuable and substantial mahogany and French polished household furniture, such as single and double mirror door almyrahs, tapestry lined drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, dining table, cabinets, easy and Curzon chairs, glass book cases, dressing tables, writing tables with drawers, marble topped tables and teapoys, chest of drawers, Empire typewriter, best oil paintings of different subjects by well-known artists, office furniture, cottage piano large cooking stove, etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 26th August, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BURN-CLERK-RATTRAY—Aug. 1, at Craighall Rattray, Blairgowrie, the wife of Colonel Burn-Clerk Rattray, of a daughter.

GOURLEY—Aug 6, at 10 St Ronan's Avenue, Southsea, the wife of Lieut S C Gourley, R N, of a daughter.

HOOK—July 31, at Colebrook, Plympton, S Devon, the wife of Lieut A Eustace M Hook, R N, retired, of a son.

NORRIS—July 28, at Looe, Cornwall, the wife of Commander D T Norris, R N, of a son.

PATERSON—July 30, at Bradstones, West Derby, Liverpool, to Captain P J Paterson, Royal Field Art, and Mrs Paterson, a son.

POWELL—July 31, at Hill Ridware Hall, Rugeley, the wife of Capt Douglas Powell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a daughter.

TULLOH—Aug 5, at Alverstoke, the wife of Major George Tulloh, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BANNATYNE—SWANWICK—Aug 3, at Holy Trinity Church, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, Capt F C Bannatyne, 109th Inf, Indian Army, to Emm, Margaret, daughter of J A Swanwick, Linnet Lane, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

CLIFFORD—McKEAN—Frank Clifford, of Tenham Lodge, Minehead, son of the late Sir Charles Clifford, Bart, to Geraldine, daughter of the late Capt and Mrs Coventry, of Sherridge Lodge, Worcestershire.

GRANT-DALTON—MICHELL—Aug 2, at St Andrew's Church, Clewer, Windsor, Stuart Grant-Dalton, 1st Yorkshire Regt, son of the late Horace Grant-Dalton, to Ida Alice May, daughter of Roland L N Michell, C M G, commissioner of Limassol, Cyprus.

GRAVENER—BALDWIN—Aug 4, at St Nicholas Church, Warwick, Lieut Samuel M G Gravener, R N, son of the late Capt J J A Gravener, R N, of Avenue House, Dorchester, Dorset, to Violet, daughter of H S Baldwin, Ashberry House, Warwick.

DEATHS.

JACOB—July 28, at 71 Highbury Hill, London, N, Col Sydney Long Jacob, C I E, late Royal Engineers.

LOW—Aug 4, at Dorchester, General Sir Robert Cunliffe Low, G C B, late keeper of the Jewel House, aged 73.

NAGEL—Aug 1, the Rev C N Nagel, headmaster of the United Services College, and St Mark's School, Windsor.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

BRADY—August 15, at Rockcliff, Mussoorie, the wife of G R Brady, Punjab Irrigation, of a daughter.

KNOX—August 16, at Braemar, Naini Tal, the wife of Major E F Knox, 36th Sikhs, of a son (still born).

MILNER—August 17, at Simla, the wife of C Milner, Bank of Upper India Ld, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Our Star film "The Evening Bellringer and his Son." A perfect picture of tinted photograph. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

Maxim : "Avoid being the man who was too busy to do his duty."

DEATH OF MRS. KARMALI JOOSAB.—The death occurred on Tuesday last at Byculla, of the wife of Khan Saheb Karmali Joosab of Bombay and Baroda. The deceased lady, who was 42 years of age at the time of her demise, had been suffering during the past six months from a pulmonary complaint. She was the mother of a large family.

Y. M. M. A.—The 20th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held to-morrow, at 10-40 a. m. (S. T.), in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Mahommed Yusuf Nazim will deliver a lecture on "Mr. Basu's Marriage Bill" in Hindustani. Those interested are cordially invited to attend.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of July, the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary, was 1,831, among them the number of new admissions was 534 being classified as stated below : Hindus 321, Mussulmans 82, Parsis 8, Christians 56 and other classes 72. The average daily attendance was 59.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-day's "At Home" of the Students' Brotherhood at Dr. Fernandes' house has been indefinetely postponed. To-morrow the senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a. m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Sir Narayen Chandavarkar will conduct the class and will lecture on "Wordsworth's Prelude." The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Gokuldas Tejpal High School and will be conducted by Mr. N. J. Dubash.

ACCOUNTANT'S EXAMINATION.—An Examination for the degree of Corporate Accountant was held in Bombay, under the supervision of Mr. A. F. Ferguson, Chartered Accountant, in June last, Mr. S. B. Billimoria, the local Secretary of the Corporation of Accountants has received by the in-coming mail the result as under :—Fellowship Diploma, Shapoorji Edulji Sahiar, Burjod Dossabhoy Lowji and Atmaram Harkisandass.—Associates Diploma, E.B. Patell B. A. Vishnu, C. V. Mehta, H. R. Ghandee and P. S. Ganesh.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B.B.&C.I.Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6 p.m., this evening :—

March.....King Cotton ....Sousa
Ballet Music ...La Feria ....Lacome
Valse .....Amereuse ....Berger
Selection.....The Mikado .....Sullivan
Piccolo Solo ...The Whistling Polka .....Lawton
Selection ..... The Balkan Princess .....Rubens
Two-Step .....Arrah Wanna ....Douglas

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—At the request of the Bombay Sanitary Association, Mr. Mahomed Khan Bawakhan, Veterinary Surgeon, delivered a lecture in Hindustani on "The Milk supply of the City" to the owners of milch cattle stables and gowlies at Agripada, on Wednesday. He explained to them the necessity of keeping the stables clean, of feeding the milch cattle on proper food, of washing them daily and of not overcrowding the stables. He also advised them not to adulterate milk with water, and never to sell the milk of sick animals. He said that the careless handling of milk and the adulteration of milk brought on diseases in persons consuming the same, and the worst sufferers in this respect were children. They should take all possible precautions to maintain scrupulous cleanliness as to their stables, milch cattle and milk in the interest of the health of the City.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Chairman of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum during the months of May, June and July:—A friend Rs. 50, Mrs. Amaranth Gazalet, Rs. 10, joint contribution from Mr. and Mrs. Ramchandrabhai B. Patel, Rs. 10; Mr. Mawji Bhagwan Rs. 5, and anonymous Rs. 2-13-0. Sweets and ganthia from Messrs. Tulsidas Lalloobhai Mody and Premchand Keshavji. Mangoes from Messrs. Parasram Bhawoo, Laxumibai, Motibai, Ambaram Ramchander, Chhotalal Dalsukh, thrice; Zinibai, widow of Sheth Devidas Narsinh and Girgaum Punch. Puris, mangoes and cooked food from Messrs. Ghelabhai Purshotam Dayal & Co. of Mulji Jetha Market. Puris and mangoes from the Bazar Gate punch of the Fort, and Shaik Memon Street Bazar Punch. Powah and baked grams from Dungari old office punch, and powah, baked grams, kurmura and plaintains from Jakhari Bunder Bazaar. Sugar and powah from Vithal Wadi Bazar, Dana Walas' punch and Chuna Bhatti Bazar punch ; baked grams, kurmura and sweets from Byculla Gujari Bazar punch and Chuna Bhatti Bazar punch; baked grams and sweets from Sheth Marooti and Karsan & Co. Puris and sweets from Agar Bazar punch, and Matra Company of Dana Bunder. And sweets from the following :—Messrs. Bhimsi Kherja and Nensi Hargovan, Khetwadi Bazar ; Vasanji Mulchand Vakharia, Dhobi Talao, grain merchants' punch, Byculla Bazar punch, Messrs. Hurji Mulji & Co., twice, Harnandrai Surajmal, thrice. Devsi Khetoo with Lohar Chawl punch, Bhendi Bazar punch of grain merchants, Damji Asoo, Sat Rasta Bazar punch, Virji Maroo, Lumba Kering, twice; grain merchants of Karnac Bunder, Bhimsi Ukeda, Ravji Nensi and Narsu Kanji.

BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

At the Skating Rink on Monday and Tuesday next, being Bank holidays, the manager has arranged for a special morning session each day from 9 to 11 in lieu of practice sessions, with the band in attendance.

The management has also arranged a combined skating and dancing session on Monday next. A spacious dancing enclosure will be arranged tastefully in the centre of the rink and the floor will be specially prepared for dancing, the outer circle being reserved for skaters, so that dancing and skating will be simultaneous. The entertainment will be held from 9-30 to midnight. The entrance fee will be one rupee and as the rink band will be in attendance a pleasant evening may be expected.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The star film for the coming week is one of the latest Itala successes, "The Evening Bellringer and his Son". It is a gem of photographic work, the tinting being perfect and will be found to maintain worthily the great name these pictures have won all over the world. The story is a simple one of every day life and will be readily and easily followed by all. For a change this week, a pretty colored play is down on the programme entitled "The Magic Flute". This introduces some dainty pieces of fairy enchantment that should especially appeal to the many children who are regular visitors. The comic pictures are exceptionally good, there being several favourites such as "Jane with her Furniture," "M. Prince as the Rich Uncle" and others. The whole performance should go with a swing from start to finish.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN.

MR. LAMBERT, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at the Government Dockyard touching the death of A. W. F. Mackelfield, (38), European, boiler-maker foreman in the Government Dockyard.

The evidence showed that the deceased was transferred to Bombay about three months ago from Kidderpore Docks and was recently noticed to be depressed in mind. He believed that he was overworked and used to grumble on that account. As usual he attended work in the Dockyard yesterday morning. He looked in low spirits and was reserved, but nothing grave was suspected. About 11 o'clock his body was discovered in the lavatory. He was lying flat on his back with a big cut across his neck nearly severing the head from the trunk. The police were sent for and on examination two letters, written in the deceased's own hand, were found on his person. One was addressed to his wife and another to a friend, Mr. Kershaw, an official in the Dockyard. In the former it was stated that he had left his things to his wife and in the other he only wished good-bye. Before his death the deceased had lived with Mr. Kershaw, but to him also he had not mentioned he was going to destroy himself. In none of the letters was mentioned any reason why he committed suicide. He had simply mentioned to him that asked him to break the news of his death he gently to his wife and assist her in going to England with the baby he left behind. The only thing he said in the letter was that he was worried.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a temporary state of insanity.

The deceased being very popular both among his brother workers and friends outside the Dockyard, great amount of sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

AMBULANCES FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For some years past the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association have realised that there was a great necessity in Bombay for the provision of adequate means for the conveyance of the sick and injured to hospital or their houses.

Practically the whole of the Police force has been trained in First Aid by the Association, and the number of cases treated by them is very large. In many cases, however, their efforts have been nullified by the want of proper ambulances.

His Excellency the Governor has on at least two occasions asked for subscriptions for this purpose, but these have been so small that only three ambulances have been purchased for public use. Government and the Municipality have been approached, but for reasons which it is not necessary to enter into now, they have been unable to provide the necessary funds.

I am now happy to inform you that I have heard from the Bombay Presidency Trades Association that, in commemoration of the visit of Their Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress to Bombay, in accordance with His Majesty's expressed desire that he would wish his visit to be appreciated by gifts to charities, they have decided to present the Association with a complete service of ambulances, to be placed at Police Stations in various parts of the city, for the use of the general public.

These will be in Bombay early in November, before the arrival of His Majesty when, as large crowds will be gathered in the streets, they will undoubtedly be of great service.

As soon as all the arrangements are made, a list will be published showing the stations at which the ambulances are placed.

The generosity of the Trades Association will be appreciated by all the citizens of Bombay, for in supplying this long-felt want they are benefiting all, irrespective of caste or creed.—Yours, etc.,

H. G. CLARK,
Hon. Sec.,
Bombay Presidency Centre
St. John Ambulance Association.

HINDU MARRIAGE LAWS.

The Aryan Brotherhood has addressed the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, on the subject of the Indian Civil Marriage Amendment Bill and the Hindu Marriage Law Amendment. The Honorary Secretary's letter read :—

Sir,—I have the honour, as resolved at a General Meeting, held on the 12th day of August, 1911, of the Aryan Brotherhood, a Hindu social institution, the aims, objects, and constitution of which will be known from a copy of its Rules and Regulations, attached hereto to submit its views on the Indian Civil Marriage Act Amendment Bill introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Basu in the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, and generally on the question of marriages among Hindus of different castes.

These views of the Aryan Brotherhood are embodied in the Resolutions, given below which were passed at the aforesaid General Meeting of the Brotherhood after prolonged and careful deliberation and discussion, a summary of which is given.

THE RESOLUTION.

1. That the Aryan Brotherhood approves of the principles underlying the Hon'ble Mr. Basu's Bill, but considers that its operation should, at present, be confined to marriages among Hindus only.

2 That the Brotherhood is at the same time of opinion that one of the objects aimed at by the Hon. Mr. Basu's Bill—namely that of facilitating marriages between Hindus of different castes, for which a wide and growing demand undoubtedly exists, will be best promoted by a legislative enactment, which will directly place beyond doubt the validity of such marriages and thus remove the effect of judicial decisions which make marriages between Hindus of different castes void or of precarious validity in the eye of the law. The Brotherhood, therefore, considers that, irrespective of Mr. Basu's Bill and whether his Bill is passed or not, an Act on the lines of the draft Hindu Marriage Bill, attached here to and marked Apendix A, should be passed.

The Brotherhood prays that Government help the cause of social reform by legislation on the lines indicated.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

ON the Apellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayen G. Chandavarker disposed of the appeal of Lakhshman Rama Mane, who was convicted of murder and sentenced to death by Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Sessions Judge of Satara.

Mr. K. H. Kelkar appared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared from the evidence that while the deceased and his son Santu were returning from work the accused came up quietly from behind and struck a blow at Santu with an axe. Santu had a burden on his head and this saved him ; he took to his heels with the accused in hot pursuit. Soon, however, he turned and grappled with his pursuer, and then his father Saya came up and threw his arms about the accused. Santu by this intervention was enabled to continue his flight and the accused turned upon the old man, whom he felled to earth and did to death with the repeated blows of his axe. To this there were four eye-witnesses.

Believing those witnesses and disagreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to death. Against that order the accused appealed on various grounds, and the case was sent back by Sir Narayen Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Hayward for the re-wording of the evidence of the Police patel and the other investigating officers.

Further evidence was recorded and sent down, and on a consideration of all the circumstances in the case, their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

CLAIM FOR LOAN DEPOSIT.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar heard the suit brought by Mr. H. Sanjana and others against N. R. Mistry and another to recover ten pieces of Government Paper of Rs. 1,000 each.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan and Mr. W. L. Weldon were for the first defendant.

The second defendant appeared in person and said he supported the plaintiffs' claim which according to them was that they deposited the above papers with the first defendant for obtaining through him a cash credit loan from a bank. They denied an agreement between the first defendant and the second, who was their partner.

The defendant said the agreement was a valid one and he had received the paper under that agreement for work done for the plaintiffs and for work to be done. He counter-claimed Rs. 30,000 odd for certain work done under the agreement.

Mr. P. R. Wallace, one of the plaintiffs in the course of his evidence, said the cash credit account was opened in the Specie Bank in October 1907. There was no necessity to do such a thing then. It was opened at the suggestion of the defendant, who said that it would increase the reputation of the firm. The second defendant said that such an account would be useful in case their creditors came down on them. The defendant said he would get them that loan but asked for Rs. 10,000 Government Paper to be deposited with the defendant.

The case is proceeding.

MESSRS.

THE UNIVERSAL RACES CONGRESS.

Science and the Millennium.

What a praiseworthy, amiable Conference, writes a member of the Congress in the weekly editor of the "Times." These good people have met "to discuss, in the light of science and the modern conscience, the general relations subsisting between the peoples of the West and those of the East, between the so-called white and so-called coloured peoples, with a view to encouraging between them a fuller understanding, the most friendly feelings, and a heartier co-operation." More power to their elbow! They have met not merely to discuss this important question, but to discuss it "in the light of science" and that rather vague thing "the modern conscience." To discuss it in two lights, that is the worst of it; the one light so trustworthy so indisputable, but still rather cold and penetrating uncomfortably apt to show up all the faults of structure and surface; the other light, how warm, how rosy, but then how dim and inexact! Can we discuss the same question in both lights? That is the difficulty.

LACK OF UNITY OF PURPOSE.

On the whole it must be admitted that the Congress lacks unity of purpose. It is, in fact, a double-faced Congress; it keeps going round, with a disconcerting click, like the flap with the statue on it in Miss Lydia Kyasht's ballet at the Empire. On the one side a cold grey discouraging marble figure faces us; then flip! at the right moment round it goes, and there is a pink living delightful God of Love there ready to skip about the stage, to heal, to reconcile, to make everything end happily. At one moment stern-visaged anthropologists stand before us, discussing hard unforgiving facts; the next, the President touches a button, and a smile-wreathed delegate in turban or fez is bowing from the platform, breathing peace and brotherhood in broken English or very slightly chipped French. And, unfortunately, the logical connexion between these successive growlings and coings is very hard to trace. Sir Sydney Olivier expressed the feelings of the majority of the audience—of all the representatives, that is, of the "modern conscience"—when he denounced them on Wednesday afternoon, these anthropologists (who, as is well known, have crabbe little out-of date, unsympathetically veracious consciences, instead of the perfected sensitive modern apparatus) much as if they were a set of lazy, rebellious Jamaicans. Of much use they had been to the Conference! he said, with their big-end and little-end monogenesis or polygenesis controversies; they had failed just in what was wanted of them; they had provided no material for Sir Sydney and his brother-idealists, the architects of the millennium; they might as well not have been there at all.

The fact is that there is a scientific foundation for something provided by the anthropologists, and there is this immense superstructure of idealism; but, handle them as you will, the two cannot be made to fit.

Still, considering everything, it is going off pretty well; the decencies are preserved; and everything is covered up by the applause that we, the members, give to everything, quite indiscriminately; we show our approval of quite irreconcilable propositions with equal enthusiasm, as long as they have the right ring about them. If one speaker says that what we must do above all things is to regard other nations as our equals in every way, and leave them respectfully alone to work out their own national ideals, we applaud him warmly. If the next says that the purdah system and infant marriage are degrading institutions, and we must crush them out at any cost, we applaud no less.

ALL PEACE AND HARMONY.

All is peace and harmony, as it should be. Yet, in the body of the hall, there are complaints. That the place of meeting is out in the wilds of Kensington, in an inconvenient and unnecessarily big building (perhaps they expected a bigger congress), that the speeches are inaudible, that there are no seats out of which the scientific people can escape from the monotonous Millenniumists—these are trifling, material affairs. What is more serious is that the merely fact-loving people who joined to reap information believe, rightly or wrongly, that the ideal-ists are gagging the assembly to prevent discordant notes, that the lists of speakers are as it were "packed" beforehand, lest inconvenient people should say inconvenient things; or, if that is not so, they feel that the discussions are at any rate strangled and killed by keeping them "closed" the whole time, and converting them into a series of harangues instead of real debates. Of course the scientists who have been invited as stalking horses to deceive the quarry must be allowed to speak, however inconvenient the things they say (and they were dreadfully inconvenient, those remarks about battleships and national rivalry which von Luschan made; and Dr. Haddon, with his protest against "common humanity"; and Dr. Gray, the President of the Anthropological Institute, with his sturdy denial of racial equality), but it seems as if they meant to let as few inconvenient people as possible speak. Of course the public, reading in the paper that Professor Earl Finch, of Wilberforce University praised the results of crosses between black and white, is immensely impressed; from an American professor! But then it ought to be noted that Profes or Earl Finch, like all those who took that line, is a negro; there was no real discussion of the question at all. Quacks quacked: but serious scientists, who had studied miscegenation, or crossing of varieties, came away without having had an opportunity of speaking. Professor Margoliouth (a philologist, be it said in passing, and not a student of physical science) was put up to open the ball on Miscegenation, and with delightful aplomb used the opportunity to make a speech in favour of woman suffrage. If one were not used to suffragists cropping up unexpectedly in all manner of unexpected places (an organ pipes and wool not) one might be surprised at woman suffrage being discussed at a Races Congress; but so it was; and some members of the Congress are cross-grained enough to complain that such a thing should be possible.

SIR SYDNEY OLIVIER'S REPLY.

Sir Sydney Olivier writes:—

Your Correspondent does me the very great honour of alleging that in certain observations that I made on the first day I expressed the feelings of "all the representatives of the 'modern conscience'" in a criticism which I offered on the character of the contributions of anthropological writers to the proceedings. He does not report what that criticism was, whilst the light and witty touches in which he might be supposed to be indicating its effect are so entirely beside the mark that, as the point of it is, beyond question, quite as important as is that of his own general criticisms of the Congress (in which I should admit that there is much that is relevant), you will, perhaps, allow me to present it as a counterpoise. As to the "modern conscience" in regard to inter-racial questions, it is, in its content, no more "modern" than Christianity, than Stoicism, than Buddhism, than Hinduism, than Confucianism: and if your Correspondent considers it a mark of intelligence at this date to be sneering at it in the name of "the light of science" no member of this Congress is going to waste time with him. That is in this country the business of the Archbishop of Canterbury. As Mr. J. M. Robertson observed, the Congress did not need to discuss religions because in regard to the essential qualities and demands of humanity the members were sufficiently in accord, both amongst themselves and with the doctrines of the principal religions.

The only "modern" quality in this "conscience" is the increased general consciousness and authority which has been given to it by the enormous modern increase of international intelligence, through literature, the Press, trade, facilities of travel and communication, and the very numerous special organizations for common human purposes of which a very partial survey was furnished by M. H. La Fontaine. But surely this is commonplace to most intelligent people!

My comments on the anthropologists in the Congress were not addressed to any such supposed opposition of science to the human conscience, which they, at any rate, had not supported your Correspondent in suggesting.

Nor, as Dr. Dubois showed by his quotations from their papers, had they said or did they say, as your Correspondent suggests, things "inconvenient" to "the idealists."

My comment, therefore, on the anthropologists' papers, not that they gave no support to a particular theory ("idealism," "millennial architecture," &c.), but that they gave no basis for a judgment either for or against the possibilities of human development in any particular section of the human family. I asked perhaps too much of anthropology. I asked what, perhaps, anthropologists would say did not lie within the purview of their science—namely, that they should have given us some kind of analytical account of what "anthropos" is, for that it must make (and does make) an enormous difference both as to the expectations and the practice of those who have to deal with alien races, whether your conviction as to the nature and composition of man is that of Exeter Hall or that of the Ku Klux Klan, and that it is for the anthropologist if he claims to be scientific to have an opinion whether man is an animal without a spiritual soul or with one: whether the crude common European analysis that he has a "body" and a "soul" is correct and intelligent, or whether what we are informed is the scientific analysis of Oriental phillosophy, that he has a body, an animal (or racial) soul and a spiritual soul (and perhaps other vital ingredients), is better founded, or not. If it is the fact that, instead of being a simple elemental molecule every man is a compound of two or more active variables: and if the stimuli to which these variables respond are diverse, and any one variable is potentially predominant over the others, it makes all the difference in the world to the standpoint from which any man in practical contact with other races will approach his relations towards those races, and the efficiency and result with which those relations will be conducted. This is incontrovertible historical truth.

If the anthropologists have nothing to say on these points, and if they in their turn refer me to the Archbishop of Canterbury (who will not hesitate to pronounce on them in the name of revealed religion, and will probably concur with the anthropologists that they can tell us nothing about them), then I should regretfully come to share the feeling which appears to me to be indicated by your Correspondent that scientific anthropology is, in fact, hardly more germane or relevant to the purposes of such a conference as this than is (for example) Dr. Havelock Ellis's vast and dismal monograph on the Psychology of Sex to the critique of the relations between men and women in human society.

PROFESSOR MARGOLIOUTH.

Professor Margoliouth writes:—

I was asked to introduce the two subjects of "The Present Position of Women" and "Inter-Racial Marriage" (of which the latter at any rate confront any student of Islam, the greatest system of miscegenation ever invented) to "introduce" meant to enumerate the questions on which the public might desire light. Dealing with the former, I said that in countries with Constitutions the equalization of the sexes culminates in female suffrage, which, according to Miss Zimmern's statistics, has now been granted in many lands; whence the argument of the anti-suffragists that the world had had no experience of female suffrage was now the most easily refuted of their arguments, though it was not for me to say that it was the most fatuous. This was the only allusion made by me to women's suffrage in a speech of 15 minutes, interrupted at a time when I was proving that the desirability of equalizing the sexes in such countries as India was still an open question.

THE HOLLOW WAYS.

Sunken Roads of Sussex.

In more than one of our southern counties, says a home correspondent, though nowhere so frequently as in rugged Sussex, one may discover them—these long-forgotten, often impassable, bramble-covered "hollow ways." To the average passer-by they are, perhaps, nothing but disused thoroughfares, but to those who have heard tell of the doings of the distant past these ancient tracks, which now lead nowhere, and must long since have forgotten their once useful purpose, awaken a feeling of romantic interest as great as that which attaches to some old ruined castle or some ancient barrow on the Downs.

The hollow way of Sussex is simply a sunken lane, with sloping banks overgrown with ferns and other rank vegetation that flourishes in sunless spots, and sometimes a channel along its deep-cut centre through which in winter a miniature torrent winds its tortuous way among the stones to the nearest ditch. Now and again one may find growing right in the middle of what was once the fairway a timber tree of many years' growth, whose presence in such a position shows plainly enough that generations must have gone by since any traffic came that way. It is evident too that these roads can never have been used for the passage of vehicles of any size, for although for the most part the dimensions of the wheel-way have been obliterated, the distance from bank to bank is in places still so narrow that it is easy to see that nothing more than a single track can ever have passed between.

THOROUGHFARES FOR FARMING TRAFFIC.

No doubt some of these hollow ways were used for the passing to and fro of farming traffic, while others—especially in the immediate neighbourhood of the Downs—may have been simply cattle-ways or sheep tracks. But the more probable explanation of the existence of these sunken roads—at any rate so far as the majority of them are concerned—is that they were the secret roads used by smugglers to convey their ill-gotten goods to some safe hiding-place inland. But it is probable also that many of the hollow ways in the Down country are far more ancient than the days of smuggling. Of the fondness of the Romans for making use of deep-cut roadways we have ample evidence on the Downs themselves, and what they did on the Downs with a view to covering the movements of troops among such bare surroundings—for the Downs were always bare—they probably did also, though to a lesser extent, in the Weald. Here, of course, there was less need for burrowing out cuttings on the surface than on the Downs, for the Weald must have been a vast forest in Roman days, but even then there must have been wide expanses of scrub or some such growth insufficient to conceal the movements of men and horses.

The straightness of some of these hollow ways lends colour to the theory that some of them at least are of Roman origin. Our conquerors almost invariably made their point by the shortest route, and as labour must have always been plentiful, they preferred the more arduous task of making cuttings for the sake of privacy to taking long circuitous routes through the forest. Such methods of road-making were also in the end less laborious, in that the straight road through deep cuttings, though involving more trouble in the beginning, cost less to maintain and always meant a saving of time in getting from place to place.

From what we know of Roman methods of road-making, we may take it, therefore, that some of the hollow ways at least must have been made by them, and subsequently made use of by the smugglers. Most of these roads would naturally lead inland from the Downs, and hence were peculiarly convenient for the conveyance of contraband brought over the hills from the nearest landing place on the shore. But in other instances it is probable that the smugglers were put to the trouble of making roadways for themselves, as, for example, in the immediate vicinity of the rivers, at whose mouths the goods would be landed. Of such a hollow way there is a good illustration still to be seen in the valley of the Cuckmere, on whose eastern side, almost opposite the village of Alfriston—a favourite smugglers' haunt—a hollow way has been cut through the hill towards Lullington. It is significant that in this case the sunken road leads direct to the church on the top of the hill, for churches, as we know, were one of the most frequently used places for the deposit of the smugglers' wares.

NATURE ASSISTS SMUGGLERS.

No doubt Nature assisted the smugglers in making their secret roads, just as by constant washings in more recent times she has saved these Roman and romantic by ways from being entirely lost, though at the same time she has helped to hide them by covering their banks with verdure of the wildest kind. But that some of the hollow ways were partly dug out by man there can be no manner of doubt, for by the side of them in many places one can still see the grass-grown mounds of earth which only the shovel or some such man-made tool can have thrown up. The making of these lanes can have been no secret from the officers of the law, but that probably did not matter much to the smugglers. They were always there to be used when occasion required, and once the law-breakers had entered one of them safely with their booty, they were lost to view and might be anywhere when the excisemen came up. It is doubtful, too, whether the latter often cared to enter the retreats, for the smugglers were desperate men, and with such good cover as the hollow ways afforded, were not likely to be easily overcome if it come to blows. But both smugglers and excisemen have long since disappeared, and nothing remains to remind us of those days of daring except the crumbling banks and the overgrown tangle of the once eminently useful hollow ways.

ENCOUNTER WITH WILD ELEPHANTS.

An Awkward Experience.

"C. S." writes in the "Indian Field": Thanks to the rigid enforcement of the rules for their preservation, wild elephants are still comparatively numerous throughout the Terai and are often the cause of serious loss to the cultivator owing to their fondness for visiting his rice fields, from which he is almost powerless to drive them, as well as a source of danger to the sportsman and his followers. As a rule the females are more or less timid and harmless even when they have a young one at foot, but old tuskers, even though not "must" or habitual rogues, are often most ill-tempered and aggressive, ready to charge human beings, bullock carts and even tame elephants, whether male or female, at sight.

Not long ago towards the end of the cold weather, I was doing a quiet and solitary shoot in the Terai with two elephants only, both females. One of these was a very quiet and reliable animal, perfectly steady under fire and willing to face anything, while her mahout was a first rate man at his work and as keen as mustard. The other was a very small, young and timid beast, fit only to take part in a quiet beat or carry harmless game, and her mahout was young and inexperienced. One morning expecting to see nothing more formidable than a sambur stag, or perhaps with great luck a leopard, and intending to beat over some rather broken and precipitous ground along the outer spurs of the foot-hills, I dispensed with the howdah and had a pad only put on the staunch elephant. My orderly sat on the pad behind me, while the small elephant carried the local shikari. We left camp about 9 a.m., but saw nothing for some time. We then beat across a low plateau, pretty thickly covered with bush and scrub jungle with large trees at intervals, a very likely-looking spot indeed for a hard of sambur at that hour of the day. I carried my 256 Mannlicher loaded with hollow-pointed bullets in my hand, my second weapon being an ordinary hammar 12 bore, loaded with smokeless powder and "Lethal" bullets, which my orderly held ready to hand to me at a moment's notice.

Under my directions the small elephant was going along parallel to my elephant at a distance of about sixty yards, and was only visible to me at intervals, when we happened to be crossing a ride for passing through a more than usually open bit. We were pushing along very quietly so as not to "jump" any game that there might happen to be about to suddenly, when all in a moment there was a tremendous crashing on my left as if a large herd of sambur had broken away in great alarm. I could see nothing, however, not even the other pad elephant. I whispered to the mahout to urge his elephant forward into more open ground ahead in the hope that a stag might cross in front of us, and then suddenly there was a terrific trampet some distance away to our left front and the next moment I saw a big tusker, stained all over a dull red with earth which he had evidently been wallowing in or throwing over himself, going away from us diagonally, like an express train with his trunk stretched out in front of him. We could hear his ponderous feet striking the hard ground like a steam hammer in rapid succession, and I never realized before that an elephant could ply his legs so fast or get over the ground at such a pace. In about a minute he disappeared over the edge at the far end of the plateau, a few more crashes seemed to die away in the distance, and there was a dead silence.

We stood still for a minute or two listening for any indications of what had become of the other elephant and its riders and then moved cautiously over towards the spot where we had last heard them. We could see or hear nothing for a while, but then came on the shikari standing bareheaded on the ground and looking decidedly dazed and dishevelled. He seemed much relieved to see us and proceeded to give us his version of what had happened. He said that they were going quietly along on their elephents, when suddenly some wild elephants rushed away to their left and at the same time the big tusker, whom we had heard and seen charged straight down on them from a distance of about twenty yards without the slightest provocation. Thereupon the shikari, thinking that he would certainly knock their small elephant completely off her legs and very likely injure her seriously and kill both her riders, with extraordinary presence of mind sprang off the pad to the ground in order to draw the infuriated tusker's attention on to himself, while the small elephant wheeled sharp round and bolted incontinently. The tusker then turned on the shikari, but the latter dodged round trees and bushes and after a minute or two the tusker gave the job up in disgust and with a furious trumpet of rage turned right about face and went off in the headlong manner already described. The shikari had lost his shoes, cap and blanket in the scrimmage and for some mysterious reason none of these could ever be found again and had in the end to be made good by me!

This was the shikari's account of the affair and he was at once hailed as a hero by my mahout and orderly, though how far they really believed all he said would be difficult to say. I had my suspicions, however, and felt very little doubt that what had really happened was that the tusker had charged without provocation in the manner alleged, but that the small elephant at the very first sight of him had wheeled round in terror with such violence that the shikari had been shot off willy nilly almost in the tusker's path, retaining sufficient sense and activity however to get up at once and bolt behind the nearest tree. Failing to find him at once and being almost as much frightened as angry at the sudden disturbance, the tusker had quickly come to the conclusion that a strategic movement to the rear in pursuit of this harem would be the safest policy and had retreated accordingly.

We then took the shikari up on to our pad and started to look for the other elephant. We had little difficulty in following up the tracks she had left in her mad flight, but we had gone fully a mile and a half on the way back towards camp before we came up with her quietly standing in the forest with her mahout on her back waiting for us. The mahout explained that she had, as already related by the shikari, turned and fled at the very first sight of the big tusker and that he had been quite powerless to prevent her or pull her up sooner than he did, though I could hazard a shrewd guess that he had been far from an unwilling participant in this retreat. However there was nothing more to be said or done, and so we went on beating in another direction and eventually returned to camp.

On the whole, however, I came to the conclusion that we had all come very well out of the business. If the tusker had pushed his charge he might easily have damaged the small elephant badly and killed one or both of her riders, and on the other hand if it had happened to be my elephant which he had charged things might have been still worse, for both elephant and mahout would have had the courage, or more correctly perhaps the fool-hardiness, to stand the charge in all probability, and though I might have got a fair frontal shot as he came on us at a favourable angle the odds against my knocking him over or turning him with my small bore rifle and hollow-pointed bullets would have been enormous, and most likely the only result would have been to infuriate him to such a degree that he would not have been satisfied till he had pounded the lot of us to jelly and very possibly killed the elephant also. Looking at the matter in this light, I thought it best to say little or nothing more to any of the actors in the drama and paid up the cost of replacing the shikari's lost belongings without a murmur.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

The Stockholm Meeting.

As all the world of athletics knows, the Olympic Games, which take place every four years, are to be held next July at Stockholm, and many people are already wondering what chance the representatives of England will have at this great international meeting. Generally a spirit of pessimism prevails. Students of athletics point to the results at the recent amateur championships at Stamford Bridge, and say that, judging by these, England is fast losing her position of athletic supremacy, if it is not already altogether lost. Even the fact that Oxford and Cambridge beat Yale and Harvard does not console them. The deciding event, they say, was won by an American, who happens now to be at Oxford as a Rhodes scholar. And altogether, say the pessimists, the outlook for England in the coming Olympic Games is considered to be very gloomy.

The Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan, however, does not share this view, and as hon. sec. of the British Olympic Association, his opinions have some weight. In a conversation with a Press representative in mail week, he admitted that British champions had recently suffered some defeats, and that foreign countries were doing better and better in athletics. But for one thing he pointed out that in the recent championships some of the victories of foreign competitors were of a very narrow margins, and generally he sees no cause for alarm.

ENGLAND'S POSITION IN ATHLETICS.

"But if British athletes are to do their best in next year's Olympic Games," he continued, "it is not a bit too early to talk about the matter, as in order to give our men every chance we want money and to get that we must let the public know all about it. England's position in athletics is this: All other countries have learned from her, and some of them have improved on her teaching. In the United States and in France, for instance, great attention is paid to the technique of sport. In England, sport is indulged in entirely for its own sake, and we led the world for so many years in athletics without thinking about it, or in any way troubling to make a study of the matter. Abroad they deliberately set out to beat English records, those being the standard of the world, and in America and France they have studied the scientific technique of sport in every detail. They have studied the way in which the limbs should move in every different sport, and in France recently was produced a splendid set of cinematograph records showing the best athletes in hurdling, running, and jumping. Sport in England still remains sport, and not the serious business of life, but there is no reason why our amateurs should not study technique without becoming in the slightest degree professional.

"I was in Hungary recently, and they said to me there:—'You know, we regard a victory over England as a thing quite by itself. You have been our leaders so long that it is the height of our ambition to beat you.' And as we taught the whole world its athletics, it is hardly likely that we can for ever remain superior in every branch. But English athletes are still well capable of more than holding their own, and any difficulty we may have in the Olympic Games next year will be, not in the lack of men but in the lack of money. We ought to be able to send the whole of the British team out without asking them to spend a penny themselves. They all ought to collect in London ten days or so before the games start, in order to know each other, and then arrive together in Stockholm five or six days before the games open, in order to get acclimatised. In London they could have the finishing touch of training, with good masseurs and trainers at their disposal, but all this costs money. The representatives of Australia and Canada will arrive in London and in Stockholm well before the time, and the English team should be able to do the same without it costing them anything. Every other country is glad to do as much for its own athletes.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT NEEDED.

"Of course, if we were any other country under the sun, we should go to the Government and say, 'Here we are. What are you going to do for us?' The Swedish Government has given over 1,175,000 francs (£47,000) towards the holding of next year's games. Here, of course, we have to appeal to the public, and on the question of supporting athletics, the English public is very slack, until the last possible moment, when it may be too late to do any good. You will remember that at the last games in London, three years ago, we were so short of money that the banquets of welcome had to be cancelled. Then, when the public understood, the money came in, but it arrived so late that arrangements were hastily and badly made.

"No," concluded Mr. de Courcy Laffan, "I am not a bit pessimistic about England's chances, only we shall want money in order to give our men every possible opportunity, and we shall want it early, so that it may be properly applied. And it will not be long before I shall be appealing to the public for a large sum for the good cause of keeping up England's proud reputation in the world of athletics."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE HISTORY OF CAMEOS.

Among the relics brought to England as trophies from the Crusades were many choice examples of the delicate handiwork of the cameo-cutter. Some of the old shell cameo ornaments of former year are exceedingly beautiful, and there is a tendency just now to review the fashion of wearing little cameos cut in shells, as well as beautiful cameos cut in onyx stone, as ornaments. The old-fashioned shell cameos such as were worn for brooches half a century ago, are being collected now, and many of them bear exquisite portraits of well known people. A portrait carved in onyx is practically indestructible and, therefore, those who may desire to possess an imperishable portrait which can be handed down to future generations cannot do better than help to restore the cameo-cutting so largely practised in days when workmen had more time on their hands to perform delicate work than they have now. Our Sovereigns have had their portraits taken in this beautiful gem-work. Queen Elizabeth employed a cameo-cutter from France to sculpture her portrait in turquoise and onyx, and his work is still treasured in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Roman ladies were very fond of cameos, and wore them as ornaments in their hair; the nobles fastened them in their armour, and used them as cloak-clasps; indeed, all classes and both sexes seem to have favoured shell and stone cameos. Little cameos were once worn as amulets and charms against evil spirits more than as ornaments, and some seem to have been set so as to render them useful toilet articles. Curiously enough, it is said that the oldest known cameo, which is carved in amethyst in the form of a recumbent lion, discovered at Mycenae, was in reality a curiously-fashioned safety-pin, proving the age of the present-day utilitarian article.

JEWELS OF MANY PERIODS.

The earrings of the Directoire and of the First Empire were magnificent, as can be seen from the portraits of Josephine and her women. It was considered the height of fashion to have the whole parure, earrings, necklace, bracelets, etc., matching in jewels and design. They were frequently of coloured gems, also of cameos and intaglios. Long earrings were much favoured by the Court of the Second Empire, and were also much worn in early Victorian times. They then almost entirely disappeared. Perhaps this was in some measure due to the ugly shapes which obtained in these times. Long, heavy, and solid, in plain gold, the earring often constituted part of a "suite," in which the brooch and locket corresponded. Yet even in these degenerate days there were great ladies of exalted rank who never abandoned their earrings, and that fact, gave them a distinction which began by almost imperceptible degrees to lead to their readoption. The French woman, with her inborn good taste, and her consummate wisdom with regard to all that emphasis her personality, never gave them up. She always chose them, as she still does, with a true appreciation of their importance in comparison with other items of jewellery. As the signs of a return to more general favour began to be manifest, the jewellers paid more attention to design and workmanship, with the result that earrings are to-day in greater demand than ever. The newest earrings are supplied both for pierced and unpierced ears. To be quite "a la mode" the jewels should repeat the tone of the costume worn with them, and before slavishly following Dame Fashions lead, it is wise to make quite sure that such an addition is absolutely suited to one's individual appearance. Earrings are so universally becoming that it is unlikely they will ever again be allowed to pass out of fashion for women. For men, however, they are not likely to return—they have gone the way of the lace ruffles and the knee breeches.

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TURKEY'S GOVERNMENT.

The Prospects of a Change.

When I left Constantinople for a time last January, says Sir William M. Ramsay in the "Manchester Guardian," I did not expect that the government by Secret Committee would last more than three months at the utmost. My anticipations were agreeably falsified. There was for a time a distinct improvement in the tone of the ruling party. Freedom of speech in the Chamber of Deputies continued. The minority among the Young Turks successfully maintained its right to criticise and to challenge the policy of the majority. The majority made some concessions, and in April and May it seemed as if a new and saner spirit might yet triumph among the rulers who, after all, are, as it must always be remembered, an active and intelligent but numerically small party dominating a sluggish and inert mass of Turkish Moslems, yet making the whole Turkish element in its turn a privilege caste among the more numerous non-Turkish Moslems, and making this entire Moslem element, Turkish and non-Turkish, again, in a still greater degree a privileged caste as against the Christians, who are better educated but far inferior alike in numbers and in fighting power. The Chamber of Deputies, nominally elected, had in reality been to a large extent appointed by the ruling Secret Committee. Still the threats of assassination and violence which had been used in December against the opposing minority among the Young Turks died down and their criticisms and bold opposition appeared to have produced an effect on the general policy of the Secret Committee. Some indications of this effect were mentioned in letters which I wrote during May and June—though the breakdown in the postal system of Asiatic Turkey produced by the floods destroying the Anatolian Railway may have perhaps prevented some of them from reaching their destination, as many letters were lost about that time. There were signs that the foolish policy in Albania might be gradually changed, and there were hopes that the insane policy in Yemen might be abandoned.

In July, when we reached the line of postal service again, these fair appearances had become overcast. The moment we arrived at Eski-Sheher, an important junction station on the Anatolian Railway, the ancient Dorylaion, a battle-centre throughout history and especially during the first Crusade, we learned that soldiers were being despatched to Constantinople for Albania, that war was imminent on the Montenegrin frontier, and that a great Turkish disaster had occurred in Yemen.

ASSASSINATION OF AN EDITOR.

When we came near Constantinople, an English lady of our acquaintance joined us, and told us the worst news of all. Zeki Bey, editor of an Opposition newspaper but a Young Turk, himself, had been assassinated. This is the third case in which an editor of a newspaper has been murdered under the Young Turk "regime." All three were reformers, but all belonged to the minority which criticised and opposed the policy of the majority in the Secret Committee. This event did away with all hope in the public mind that a wiser policy might ultimately be adopted among the Young Turks. The headstrong and hasty element in the Committee of Union and Progress is understood to have triumphed; and the Committee government is, in my humble opinion, doomed.

The assassins of Zeki Bey were arrested, and a public trial was promised; but this was not enough to persuade anyone that the murder had no political aspect. No one believes that in Constantinople (which is still under martial law, as it has been ever since the capture of the city in April, 1909, though the martial law was very mildly administered, so far as outward appearance was concerned) a fair trial will be given or can be given. Feeling is too strong. The moderates are too weak. Everyone is on the outlook for the spark that may kindle the conflagration. How the explosion will come no one knows; but that it will come few have any doubt. Is there any person among the ruling party capable of controlling the fire when it breaks out? That is the question which will probably soon find an answer. An English friend, who had fixed his departure for his annual holiday ten days ago, abandoned his intention. He has the ill-luck to be absent during both the first revolution of July 1908, and the second of April, 1909, and he wished to be on hand if the third comes.

AN ARMENIAN MASSACRE.

One of the worst facts in the history of this present Government was told me a few days ago by an excellent authority, and I cannot doubt its truth. I have already mentioned more than a year ago that the second and worst massacre of Armenians at Adana in April, 1909, was permitted or ordered (the two are the same) by the Young Turks fresh from their triumphant entry into Constantinople. They were afraid of an Armenian insurrection. The best informants are all agreed on this, some of them staunch friends of the Young Turks. Certain German traders in Adana appealed for protection before the massacre began, and instructions were telegraphed from Constantinople that the utmost care must be taken to injure no foreigners in life or property; the death of two American missionaries and the wounding of the British Consul were accidental and regretted. Now comes the damning fact. It was currently said by the Armenians during the months that followed that the lands of the murdered were promised to Jewish settlers. This I did not believe, and my friends disbelieved it. I was, however, told by a trustworthy authority a few days since that this was true and that he had it from the one person who best knew, because he was in the best position to know. According to him the position was this. The Committee had arranged this matter. The unoccupied lands of the persons (mainly Armenians) who had perished in the two massacres were to be allotted to Jewish colonists. The scheme was placed before the Grand Vizier, whose name I need not mention to those who have been interested in Turkish events. He was not a friend of Jews. He had governed Adana some years before, and knew the country. He was aware that such an act would rouse a storm of indignation. Yet the Committee was all powerful; he was only a figure-head, and he had recourse to foreign help. He laid the matter before the British Embassy, and a strong representation was made by the Embassy as to the odium and wrath that must be roused and as to the gross injustice of the proceeding. This prevailed, for the Vizier only wanted the backing of some outside influence to strengthen his own hatred of the business.

I may add that I have never heard a word about this matter from any person connected with the British Embassy. I have not seen any person connected in any way with the Embassy for months, and never at any time heard any opinion expressed by any person in or connected with the Embassy regarding this or any other aspect of the Adana massacre. My informant also told me that his knowledge was derived wholly from Turkish sources, and that he had heard nothing about this affair from any English source.

SENSITIVE TO FOREIGN OPINION.

If this is true, it shows how well informed the Armenians were as to the intentions of the Young Turks, and it explains several things which were previously a mystery to me. It was, of course, known to all that at the time of their accession to full power in April 1909, the Young Turks were very sensitive to foreign opinion and I have mentioned several examples of this in my diary of "The Revolution in Constantinople and Turkey." The British Embassy and the Vizier took advantage of this sensitiveness skilfully to prevent a great crime.

Finally, I have only to say that I am violating no confidence in telling this. Permission was expressly given me by my informant. In many cases I have been prevented from telling what I have learned by the feeling that I must not betray my informants, and it is only the truth to say that the most interesting things both in my book and in the present letter would be just the things which I dare not mention lest I incriminate those who told them to me.

While change is probable there is no danger of a recurrence of the old "regime." Abdul Hamid has not a friend; he is more impotent alive than dead. The freedom of travel and trade that the Young Turks have permitted has taught even the oldest of the Old Turks, the Sarikli or Turban-wearers. And personal freedom, too, has grown and been appreciated. One example is enough. There is a large American Mission School about sixty miles from Constantinople, on the Gulf of Ismid. Two years ago there was not a boy at the school who had not been in prison from a week to two months for the sole crime of attending the school. No boy has been imprisoned for that cause under the Young Turk rule. How much meaning lies in that simple statement! The Turkish world has been ramade by the Young Turks, and many are the mistakes which they have made and for which they must suffer, let not this new world of Turkey be forgotten.

COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

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SPORTING NEWS.

INDIAN CRICKET TOUR.

Victory of Scottish Counties

In dry, but dull weather, and with a very trying fight the match between teams representing the Scottish Counties and All Indians was opened on North Inch, Perth, on Monday, August 7. Winning the toss, the Indian captain sent Meherhomji and Warden to face the attack of Sievwright and Sutton. Slow in getting set, both batsmen hit out lustily afterwards, and 81 was registered before Sievwright brought about Warden's dismissal. Jaya Ram also played attractive cricket for his thirty, while Balu and Mulla gave the bowlers some trouble. None of the other players added materially to the score, and the innings closed for 165. For the Scottish side Tait and Joe Anderson forced the pace from the start, and curiously enough both were out leg before. The Scotsmen batted consistently, and seven of the eight players got double figures. Fergusson, the Perthshire crack, was forty-three (not out), but he had a life after making thirty-six. Tait McIntyre, and Bowie had twenty-eight, twenty-seven and twenty-six respectively, and when play was stopped for the day at half-past six, the score was 173 for seven wickets.

The match was resumed the following day in glorious weather before a large crowd. For the Scotchmen Ferguson added but little to his score, being smartly caught behind the wickets. A feature of this stage of the innings was the stand made by the last men, Sutton and Young, who put on 31. In their second venture the visitors opened badly, Meherhomji being bowled in the third over. The association of Warden and Jaya Ram was profitable the pair adding over 130 runs to the score. Both batsmen gave a very stylish display, Jaya Ram in his eighty-one having nine 4's, while Warden's sixty included a number of capital hits. Baloo, in company with Hassan, played a pretty game, and the pair succeeded in putting on 50 for the seventh wicket. After their dismissal the others fell cheaply and the innings closed for 218. The Scotchmen are left with 174 to get to win. At night the Indians were entertained at dinner by the Lord Provost and magistrates of the city.

The match after an interesting day's play in glorious weather, and before several thousand spectators, ended on August 9, in favour of the Scotsmen by two wickets. Wanting 174 to win, their prospects at times were ominous, several good wickets yielding few runs. Salam-ud-Din, who was in great form, dismissed Anderson and Dickson cheaply, and six wickets were down for 91. Tait, however, gave a pretty display for his forty-two, and Ferguson was getting set when he was caught by subtitute for Balu, who was unable to play owing to illness. McIntyre and Webster, taking all risks, added 56 while together, the former having thirty (not out) and the latter thirty-five. When 22 behind, and only two wickets in hand, the excitement became intense, and when McIntyre and Sutton had won the game there was great enthusiasm, and on the players returning to the tent the band struck up "Will we no come back again? Full score :

ALL-INDIANS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
R P Meherhomji, b Sievewright	50	b Sievewright	1
J S Warden, b Sievewright	31	c Sutton, b Sievewright	60
B Jaya Ram, c Dickson, b Sutton	20	c and b Webster	81
P Shivram, c Ferguson, b Sutton	2	c and b Webster	0
R Salam-ud-Din, c Young, b Sievewright	5	b Webster	2
P Balu, c Bowie, c Sievewright	16	b Sievewright	37
H F Mulla, c Dickson, b Sutton	14	c Tait, b Webster	3
Shafqut Hussain, l-b-w, b Sievewright	5	c Dickson, b Sutton	20
K Sheashchari, not out	4	b Sievewright	4
M D Sulsura, c Sievewright, b Sutton	0	b Sutton	3
Syed Hassan, b Sievewright	1	not out	1
Extras	7	Extras	6
Total	165	Total	218

SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
R G Tait, l b w, b Balu	23	b Warden	42
Joe Anderson, l b w, b Warden	10	b Salam-ud-Din	6
A R Dickson, b Warden	11	b Salam-ud-Din	9
T A Bowie, c and b Warden	23	b Shafqut Hussain	6
J A Fergusson, c Sheashchari, b Balu	46	c sub, b Warden	16
R S Clarke, st Seshachari, b Warden	11	b Salam-ud-Din	5
J E McIntyre, b Sulsura	27	not out	30
W Webster, c Shivram, b Balu	6	st Seshachari, b Sulsura	30
R W Sievewright, run out	2	c Shivram, b Warden	0
R Sutton, not out	18	not out	11
R Young, b Warden	13		
Extras	12	Extras	14
Total	210	Total (8 wkts)	174

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

ALL-INDIANS—First Innings.

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Sievewright	26.5	7	43	6	Webster	5	1	21	0
Sutton	24	2	80	4	Fergusson	3	0	14	0

Second Innings.

Sievewright	13	5	41	4	Bowie	6	0	32	0
Sutton	15	2	76	2	Ferguson	4	0	23	0
Webster	16	3	43	4	Tait	3	0	7	0

SCOTTISH COUNTIES—First Innings.

Balu	21	2	75	3	Salam-ud-Din	9	2	50	0
Warden	27.1	3	81	5					
Sulsura	5	0	24	1					

Second Innings.

Salam-ud-Din	25	6	58	3	Hassain	2	1	5	1
Warden	26.4	4	84	3	Sulsura	3	0	13	1

Salam-ud-Din delivered two no balls.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUND.

On Thursday a field of about 80 met at H. H. the Aga Khan's House at 6-45 and punctually at that hour Colonel Logan-Home moved off with hounds and drew up the nullah to the left of the road. It was not long a find was proclaimed and the jack took the field at a smart pace for about three quarters of a mile and then it was a case of who-oop to ground in the rocks in a big prickly pear covert. Drawing further up the valley another jack was soon viewed and he lead right close up to Lohogaon at racing pace and then was headed by some villager and turned right-handed across the plough, over which scent was hard to hold and hounds were often at fault but were cast forward and managed to regain the scent till more plough seemed to run them out of it. A fox was then viewed by the Master and hounds were speedily put on to him and he gave the field a long run over some fairly sound country, till a chinkara and another fox distracted the jack and when brought back on to the line it was rather stile and catchy and hounds eventually threw up on the stony high grounds, near the 7th mile, Nagar Road, after a run of nearly 45 minutes. After a rest for change of horses the Master drew back towards the meet and after going about two miles a jack was viewed and hounds laid on to him ; he gave one of the longest runs of season out past Lohogaon and on to Kidney Hill and down the steep cut nullahs leading to the Indrayani River, where other quarry appeared and hounds were at fault. Being very done up by this time they were collected and brought back. One noticed amongst others present General Sloggett, Hon. Mr. Millet, Hon. Mr. MacNeill, Mr. Enthoven, Major and Mrs. Dyke, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Humphry, Mrs. Smales, Mrs. Vine, Mrs. Boven, Col. Evans Majors Maule, England, Martin, Robinson, Captains Lucas, Mitchell, Ramwell, Utterson, Leahoy, Clough, Massy, Purser, Summers, Calhim, and sporting contingents of the 13th Hussars from Meerut 6th Inniskillings from Mhow and 7th D. G. S. from Secunderabad, from Central India Horse and nearly all regiments in the garrison.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 25.

The match in the second half of the Harris Football Tournament between the Dorsets and Warwicks ended to-day in a win for the Warwicks by two goals to nil.

POONA RACES.

Second Meeting.

First Entries closen on Tuesday, 8th August 1911.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, 23RD SEPT.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP—Distance R C & distance.

Zumindar of Sivagiri's b a g Brigand II
Mr W S Clarke's ch a h Alma
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Braganza
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Well Done
Mr G K's ch a h Velan's 14-0
Mr G K's b a h Parliament
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Zainulmukok
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Tajilmuiook
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Sulaik
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Guinea Gold
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Merrily
Mr Beg's b a h Famous
Mr Abdoola Faras' ch a h Artist
Mr R S Forage's b a h Company 14-0
Mr R S Forage's g a h Lama 14-0
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent
Mr Heath's g a h Sir Visto
Mr Heath's ch a h Sir Hugo
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salamic
Mr J M Mistry's b a h Terror
Mr R R S' g a h Precious
Mr R & S' ch a h Steward 14-0
Mr A R Ameer's g a h Guidon
Messrs M Gooaldass and A Nanjee's b a h Shawcutt
Messrs M Gooaldass and A Nan.ee's b a h Thabjor
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Hadee
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Winchester
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Jehangir 14-0

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES—Distance—1-1-4 miles.

Mr D B Captain's ch e g Son Remo
Zumindar of Sivagiri's ch aus h Barm
Mr A N Dass' b e h Baliymaclune
Mr J C Galstaun's br e m Maria Farina
Mr J C Gals'aun's br e m Britania
Mr T M Thaddeus' b aus g Beau Vivo
Mr A A Apcar's b e g Mayfowl
Mr A A Apcar's b e g Lawn Sand
Mr A A Apcar's ch aus m Neith
Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Five Crown
Mr A S Oomer's ch e g Matiyela
Mr A S Oomer's br e g Eva
Mr Torrington's bl aus m Black Buck
Mr G K's ch a m g Coat of Arms
Mr G K's bl aus g Aborigine
H H Maharaja Jam Saheb's bl aus h Ebullition
H H Maharaja Saheb's br e h Punt
Mr Man Mohan's ch e g Crossbred
Mr Man Mohan's ch e m Lady Spring
Mr H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch n am Bull's Run
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's b e g Cattaro
Mr R R S' bl aus h Oakton
Mr R R S' ch e h Dumella
Mr R R S' br aus h Apologue
Mr Kelso's br e m Hilarity
Mr F M Garda's br e m Lady Rena
Mr F M Garda's b e g The Loaf
Mr Harbarton's b e g Master Theo
Mr Harbarton's b e g Ridibutt
Mr [illegible] Smith's br aus m br Lancasterite
Mr M Goculdass' b aus g Master Delaval
Mr M Goculdass' br e g Last Call

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE—Distance—6 furlongs.

Zumindar of Sivagiri's ch aus h Barm
Mr J C Galstaun's b e m Cherry Hackle
Mr J C Galstaun's b e g Hoppner
Mr J C Galstaun's br e g Bonny Boy
Mr T M Thaddeus' br e g Watch Tower
Lt-Col A A Jone's br ch h Valiant
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Sequest
Mr A A Apcar's ch aus m Neith
Mr A A Apcar's ch e g Sophocles
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g The Cockatoo
Mr G K's ch aus g Picturesque
Mr G K's ch e g Tuka
Mr Alps's br e h The Cellarer
H H Maharaja Jam Saheb's br e g Punt
Mr Man Mohan's ch e h Crossbred
Mr P B Avasia's ch e m Castalia
Mr A J De Souza's b aus g Lord Merv
H A Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Malmsey
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's b e h Chestnut Park
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry
Mr R R S' ch e h Dumella
Mr Harbarton's b e g Master Theo
Mr Harbarton's Ridibutt
Mr F M Garda's b e m Lumination
Mr F M Garda's b e g Chobham
Chief of Manavadar's br aus Haut Park
Mr D Gordon's ch g Ruby Tin
Mr M Goculdass' b aus Soldline
Mr M Goculdass' br aus Lord Carlyon

THE LANOWLI PLATE—Distance—1 mile

Mr W S Clarke's ch a h Alma
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 13 3-1-2
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Zinfandel 14-0
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Well Done
Mr Haji Ooman Sait's ch a h William Rufus 13-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Young Fakir
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Grand Duke
Mr Ali bin Talib's b ah Aga
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Rezelmulook
Mr Ali bin Talia's ch a h Money Gold
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Young Purvez
Mr A Rehman's b a h Astrologer
Mr Abdoola Faras' ch a e Rare 14-0
Mr R S Forage's g a h Lama 14-0
Mr R S Forage's bah Company 14-0
Mr R S Forage's b a h Muswood
Mr Julian's b a h Dawood Beg 14-0
Mr J M Mistry's b a h Terror
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Bargo master
Mr Eastwood's g a h Dilkhush 13 3-1-2
Mr A R Dakeel's b a h Bonsparte
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Shawcutt
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Thaboor
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Padsha

THE KIRKEE PLATE—Distance—6 furlongs

Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 13 3 1-2
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Ashroff 14
Mr A S Comer's g a h Cheehan 13 3
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13 2 1-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Singer 13 3 3-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Vazir 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphokarr 13 3
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Maasal 13 3 3-4
Mr A W Essa's b a h Solitaire 13 2 1-4
Mr Beg's b a h Creditor 13 2 3-4
Mr Aboobaker A Rehman's g a h Good Morning 13 2 1-4
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13 2
R S Forage's b a h Saroo 13 3
Mr R S Forage's g a h Shanwar 13 3
Mr R S Forage's ch a h Woolwinder 13 3 1-2
Mr Julian's b a h Sinclair 13 3 3-4
Mr Rahimtoola's g a h Zaffer Beg 14 0
Mr J R Raja's b a g Mezahim 13 3
Mr Brain's b a h Dumra 13 3 3-4
Mr R R S' ch a h Tachreat 13 3 3-4
Mr R R S' ch a h Steward 14 0
Mr R R S' ch a h Majesty's 13 3
Mr R R S' g a h Mudkoor 13 3
Mr J R Raja's b a h Abdul Malik 13 2 3-4
Mr F M Garda's g a h Grey Falcon 13 2 3-4
Chief of Manavadar's g a h Fahad Beg 14 0
Mr D S Mehta's bl a h Young Majab 14 0
Mr J Baron's ch a h Toronto 13 2 3-4
Captain Hodgson's b a g Dojan 13 3 1-2
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Jehangir 14 0
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Bay Middleton 13 3

THE ALL PONY PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's ch e h Wild Boy 14 2
Mr J C Galstaun's ch aus h Naughty Boy 14 1 1-4
Lt Col A A Jone's br eb h Kilkite 14 2
Mr Aboobaker A Rehman's br aus g Koko 14 2
Major N Campbell's ch e m Rolling Stone 14 2
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus m Lorraine 14 1 3-4
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch e m Spring Daisy 14 1 3-4
Mr F M Garda's ch aus m Waimoko 14 2
Mr R R S' ch aus h Leo Grand 14 1 1-4
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Encourage 14 1 1-4
Mr M Goculdass' b e g Refresher 14 2
Mr M Goculdass' b e m Evening Herald 14 1 1-4
Mr M Goculdass' br aus m Pantry Girl 14 2
Mr M Goculdass' br e m Bargie 14 2

FOOTBALL IN CANADA AND RUSSIA.

Toronto, Aug. 5.—The first game of the Corinthian Football Club's tour in Canada was played here to-day against an All Ontario team. The weather was very hot and a close game was won by the visitors by two goals to one.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—The Corinthians were beaten by the Toronto team to day by three goals to one.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—Arrangements have been concluded for the visit of a British football team, beginning in September, for a series of matches under Association rules against a team representing All Russia. This will be the first England v Russia contest. Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has promised his patronage.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

A considerable change has occurred in the pressure distribution over India resulting in more favourable conditions for North-West India, and the formation of a depression over the Bay of Bengal, the rainfall has continued in Rajputana, and some has occurred in the North and centre of the Punjab. A few light falls are reported from Gujarat. Tavoy records three inches ; Cherrapunji and Darjeeling, one and a half ; Dehra Dun and Sialkot, two; Lahore, one; and Ajmere, one and a half.

The forecast shows an increase of the rainfall in the Peninsula, Gujarat and the extreme North, but no large change elsewhere.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Oceana," Captain Owen Jones, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from London, reports having experienced strong and fresh S. W. monsoon. The steamer "Kirkfield," Captain W. J. Dermody, which arrived in harbour yesterday, met with fresh monsoon from Socotra with very high sea. The steamer "Drumeldrie," Captain McMahon which arrived in harbour on Thursday from Java, encountered strong south west gales from latitude 9 N to 15 N., during which the vessel was tossed heavily and sprang a leak to No. 1 Ballast Tank.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla Inches	Colaba Inches	Fort Inches	Colaba Inches
Previously registered	45·26	47·39	47 79	49·68
Friday, 25th August	0·29	1·07	1·05	0·03
Total	46·55	48·66	48·84	49·71
Same date last year	60·05	53 14	54 18	46·40

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., OUMBALLA HILL, Aug. 25.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
Oumballa Hill.	In. cts. 0 20	In. cts. 41·37	In. cts. 65·28	In cts. 55·60

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 19th Aug. 1911 :—

	In. cts.		In. cts
Bandora	41 62	Viramgam	2 45
Panjoo	44 82	Dabhoe	13 27
Vaiturana	59 69	Sevalia	6 80
Palghur	46 73	Godhra	5 32
Gholwad	32 79	Patri	4 70
Daman	39 85	Limkhera	8 17
Bulsar	26 37	Dohad	7 42
Nausari	19 11	Amargarh	15 0
Surat	15 44	Rutlam	11 55
Kim	16 44	Nagda	13 62
Broach	11 64	Rajpardi	21 44
Baroda	12 42	Bardoli	23 75
Mehmadabad	13 5	Nandurbar	8 47
Ahmedabad	8 95	Nardana	9 95

During the Week ending 19th Aug., 1911.

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Alot	9 85	Hindaun city	4 14
Pachpahar	10 68	Bayana	5 91
Kotah	7 26	Bharatpur	1 61½
Gangapur city	4 1	Indargarh	3 36

Appended is Friday report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (24th)	91·3	78·5	...	0 00
Jask	89·8	80·3	...	0 00
Muscat (24th)	92 3	82·1	...	0·00
Muttan	103·8	86·0	...	1·55
Sawalpindi	97·4	77·9	...	4·41
Lahore	103·4	77·2	1·10	4 33
Sialkot	98 8	79·0	0·05	2 47
Amritsar	97·3	79·9	...	8·69
Delhi	99·0	77·3	...	6·27
Agra	85·0	78·0	0 33	4·74
Mainpuri	85·3	76·6	...	6·38
Jhansi	84·5	75·0	...	9·47
Cawnpore	85·7	74·9	...	7·75
Allahabad	88 1	76·5	...	11·12
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	78·9	75 2	1·38	3·68
Jaipur	84·2	75 1	0·14	9·81
Kotah	81·3	75 1	...	9·46
Sujanagar	87·0	74·5	...	1 62
Dwarka	85·3	75 2	0·24	2 00
Veraval	84·1	75·3	...	5 28
Rajkot	87·1	72 5	...	3·50
Bhavnagar Para	93·0	76 0	...	4·55
Surat	86·1	75 1	...	16·17
Ahmedabad	92 6	72 2	0·12	7·47
Deesa	91·8	77·4	...	8·22
Neemach	75·4	69·5	0 04	9·72
Indore	87·1	70·6	...	10·37
Jubbulpore	82 3	73 8	0·03	26·85
Saugor	80 8	71·1	0·09	23·34
Hoshangabad	85 6	72·4	...	16·69
Khandwa	90·2	76·1	...	7·63
Akola	89 2	70 1	0·02	16·12
Amraoti	89·8	73·3	...	14·63
Nagpur	86·6	74 8	...	31·78
Chanda	90 0	76·0	...	30·00
Raipur	87 7	76·1	...	39·65
Bombay	84·2	78·9	0·03	40 71
Ratnagiri	84 3	75 9	0·13	55 06
Mormugao	85 5	75·7	0·03	61·99
Karwar	82·2	76·0	0·03	68 77
Malegaon	87·4	70·6	0·01	16·17
Ahmednagar	83·6	65·5	...	14·63
Poona	81 0	68·3	0·01	11·37
Sholapur	87·8	68 1	...	12·00
Sitapur	88 2	63·3	...	7·95
Belgaum	72·3	64·5	0·15	30·37
Aurangabad	80·2	65·2	0·03	16·50
Nizamabad (Indur)	88 9	74 2	...	21·03
Hyderabad	87·3	71·2	...	15·59
Mangalore	85·8	70 3	...	80·87
Calicut	84·8	74·6	...	69·36
Cochin	83·7	73·7	...	61·75
Colombo	87·0	75·0	...	9 82
Masulipatam	88 3	75 2	0·30	13 03
Bellary	94·0	73 3	...	1·47
Cuddapah	97 2	77·6	0·07	6·39
Madras	93·0	79 0	0·11	2·68
Bangalore	84·3	62·8	0·14	9·44
Coimbatore	88·9	70 3	...	10·11
Trichinopoly	99·1	76·3	...	1 70
Negapatam	96 0	78·0	...	3·65

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 25th August, was 29·808 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid, no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 25th August, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore records 1·10" of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess in the submontane districts and at Multan ; the minimum is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Agra records 0·33" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Allahabad. Day temperature is normal at Allahabad and in defect at other stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Telegram due from Karachi have not been received to day in time for inclusion in this report. Nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana ; Bikaner has had 0·15" Jaipur 0·14" and Ajmer 1·38". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect.

Telegrams from Sind received yesterday regarding the daily period ending at 8 hours on 24th instant, show no rainfall.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad reports 0·12" of rain and Dwarka 0·24." Skies are heavily clouded in west Central India and moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is 10° in defect at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0·13" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·75" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal. Maximum temperature is in slight defect at Belgaum and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been again fairly general in Rajputana. In the United Provinces, Agra is the only station reporting rainfall, while in the central parts of the country weather has been practically rainless. Local rains has fallen in the submontane districts of the Punjab, Gujarat, the extreme western district of Kathiawar, the southern half of the Deccan, and Mysore. On the West Coast of the Peninsula, precipitation has been insignificant. Light rain has fallen on the north Madras Coast.

Local rain is likely in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the Punjab and of the United Provinces ; a few showers may occur over the rest of the reporting area.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Oceana," which left Aden on the afternoon of 20th August, 1911, experienced till longitude 51° E light to gentle variable wind, till longitude 56° E moderate to strong south-westerly wind and considerable south-westerly swell; till longitude 63° E generally strong south-westerly wind, high sea and swell; till longitude 71° E fresh west-south-westerly wind, following sea and swell; thence to her arrival in port this morning moderate or gentle westerly wind. Fine weather was experienced till longitude 66° E, thence cloudy skies but no rainfall. Winds appear to have become slightly weaker in the middle of the Arabian Sea during the week.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Oceana," Aug. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Oceana," Commander Owen Jones, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday with the English mails of the 11th Aug., brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Baker, Miss E F	Miskie, Mr G F
Euston, Mr T E	Mc Cattie, Mr J
Goldsmith, Mrs and infant	Rendle, Mr T G
Goldspink, Mrs	Swaz, Mr C W
Harley, Mr T W	Sheppeton, Mr A
Hulton, Mr W P	Thomas, Mr M
Longstaff, Lt J	

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Arathoon, Mr T	Hall, Capt R A C and Mrs
Aldercrow, Mr G R	H H Maharaja of Patiala
Ariff, Mr S C	Jagurdora, Major
Baird, Mr M P	Kalliambhai, Mr L
Burke, Mr W	Kishen Singh, Capt
Balwant, Capt	Lewis, Mr C G
Basheshar, Sirdar	Laughlin, Mr
Bigsby, Mr S H	Mistry, Major
Clayton, Mr H B	Modi, Dr J J
Cunnison, Mr D K	Nicholas, Capt C P
Cartwright, Mr H D	Prendergast, Mr W J
Chandur, Col	Pott, Lt D
Demetriades, Mr E C	Pope, Mr J A
Bliss, Mr	Rathwell, Mr P S
Farquhar, Mr F R	Ratnam, Mr C R
Goldsmith, Dr R H	Reade, Mr B E
Gourtat Sing, Major	Sh ringham, Capt A T
Gurnam Sing General and 2 servants	Sykes, Mr E F
Hathornthwaite, Capt J C and Mrs	Scott, Mr H G
Hewett, Capt G	Sultana, Mr
	Tyabji-Pattenson, Mr A E
	Zorffi, Mr G E H

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Faletti, Mr S	Landon, Mr S P
Crawford, Mr J	Marshall, Mr N M
Dodd, Major	Newman, Capt E
Doyrell, Capt W S	Taylor, Maj G A C

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Cross, Mr and Mrs	Faris, Capt J E
Dixon, Mr C R	

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Anderson, Capt M R	Fowle, Miss and Lt
Drough, Mr J V	Mehta, Mr H N
Faussett, Major O	Meanie, Lt-Col J
Fatherstonhaugh, Capt	Taylor, Col E F

BRINDISI TO KARACHI.—Selwyn, Lt.-Col. C.H.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

917-09 Matubhai J and M Manecki Hormusji Sanjana and others vs Nusserwanji Rustomji Mistry and another Little and Co.

410-10 Mulji and K Karimbhoy Peermahomed and Co. vs Bai Mancekbai widow and others Nanu H and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

9-11 C P d'Cunha Laxman Krishna and another vs Ganpat Babaji Argade Sabnis and G Long Causes.

910-09 Payne and Co Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patel vs Bai Rehamabai widow and others Payne and Co Captain and V.

927-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayum and others Payne and Co Pestonji R K and Co Captain and V and Ardeshir H D and Co

749-05 Jehangir M and S Karnidan Chotmal and others vs Dhanabai widow and others.

1105-05 Edgelow G W and Co; Abdulla Gulam Hoosein vs. Remoobhai Allana and other Thakurdas and Co.

932-10 Payne and Co. R D Sethna vs. Heerji Dossa Jamshedji R and D.

964-10 Edgelow G W and Co. Sha Jivraj Rattonsey and Co. vs. The Bombay Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. and another Dapthary F and D Payne and Co.

859-15 Raghavaya B and N amnadas Doongersey and another vs Purshotam Moorarji and another Edgelow G W and Co. Dikshit D and S.

899-10 Manecklal and T Bhagirathibai widow vs. Ragho Babaji and others Manecklal and T S B Mehta

953-10 Kanga and S Noor Mahomed Abdulla vs. Fatmabai widow and another vs. Tyabji D and Co

654-10 Bhaishankar K and G Bai Sonabai widow vs. Mathuradass Vasanji and another Mehta and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mcleod.)
After the Chamber Matter is Over.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

131-07 Tyabji D and Co. Rahimtulla Gangji vs Hassanali Sullemanji Edgelow G W and Co.

723-10 Nanu H and Co. Rakhibai widow and others Morarji Mengji and others.

665-10 Shamrao M and H and Messrs Nahgardas Purshomtamdas and Co vs Messrs Kapadia Bros Mulla and M.

726-10 Jamsetji R and D Vallivahu widow vs Purshotam Vishram Mowjee Dikshit D and S

THE Maharaja of Patiala left London on August 4, for the Continent.

SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND'S condition on August 9, was fairly satisfactory. The doctors were satisfied with the appearance of the fractured leg, on which an operation was performed on Friday, but the patient's progress towards convalescence must necessarily be very slow. Queen Alexandra and Princess Louis (Duchess of Argyll) have telegraphed inquiries as to his condition.

OLD SPORTING TERMS.

Quaint Epithets in Venery.

Any sportsman would be highly amused at the ignorance of his questioner, if asked to explain what was meant by a covey of partridges. Most of this same sporting brotherhood, says Mr. O'Paul Monckton, writing in the "Pall Mall Gazette," would promptly correct a speaker who started to talk about a walk of snipe, instead of a wisp, although they would not be justified in doing so. A very few might be able to say, after some head-scratching, that a bevy of quail is the proper sporting term to use for a flight of these pugnacious, but tasty, little denizens of the rice fields of India and Egypt. It may be samething more than chance which caused these epicurean delicacies to be ranked, side by side, with a bevy of female beauty—a regular hackneyed expression.

But these are only a very few of the old collective terms used in sport and venery, and, indeed, in everyday life, to denote a number or collection of any particular type of birds, beasts, fish or even human beings. It is not generally known, for instance, that it is as correct to talk about a gaggle of women as it is about a gaggle of geese—an old sporting term meaning a flight; but let us hope that it was not the likeness in characteristics which caused the similitude of name.

All kinds of animals, wild and tame, had collective names allotted to them. Who ever hears now of a pride of lions, a lepe of leopards, or a sloth of bears!—all common words for a collection of these various animals in bygone times. Again, a singular of boards and a sounder of swine, two terms which are still familiar to pig-sticking fraternity in India and elsewhere, join with a route of wolves, a harrass of horses and a rag of colts. A stud of mares is still in quite common usage, though in a slightly different sense from the original collective meaning of the word.

Again, a team of oxen, a drove of kine, and a flock of sheep are familiar to all; but a pace of asses, a baren of mules, or a sculk of foxes are three terms which have quite disappeared. Continuing, we have a down of hares, a nest of rabbits, a slowder of cats, a term which has a distict sporting ring, but it is more correct to speak of a kendal of kittens, a shrewdness of apes, and a labour of moles are two delightful words so suggestive in their application as to need no emphasis or mere words to add to their singular aptness.

FORMED BY ADAPTATION TO SOUND.

By this time the reader will be wondering what on earth the literal meaning of these different terms can be, and, indeed, how they ever originated. It is quite clear that while some few of the names are onomatopoetic—an adaptation of sound to sense—a lepe of leopards, for instance—others are undoubtedly suggestive or allusive, or, to use the beautiful heraldic term, they are canting names, from the Latin canto—to sing; in exactly the same way that many a knight's crest and motto are allusive one of other as for instance in the family of Sir A Pease, whose crest is a dove with an olive branch, while the canting motto is "Pax et spes." A pride of lions is distinct

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 757 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Oceana 3507 tons, Captain Owen Jones, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Aden with the English mails a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Lahore 4424 tons Captain P. Macpherson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Kirkfield 3060 tons, Captain T. M Dermody, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria in ballast.

DISCIPLINE ON BOARDSHIP.

The question of the lack of means whereby the British shipmaster has the greatest difficulty in maintaining discipline on board merchant vessels is one which has for some considerable time occupied the attention of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, who have just received a letter from the Commander of a large British steamer, who writes from Jamaica, West Indies, as follows:—"I discharged a cargo at Port Morant. Whilst lying there three of my crew went ashore without leave and were absent from duty two days. I gave instructions to the police on the third day to arrest and lock them up. On the afternoon of 11th he arrested two of them, and on coming to me they both promised reformation if I would forgive them. I instructed the police to put them on board. The two of them lived up to their promise. The third one the police could not find, but at 6 p.m. he come on board intoxicated, and on learning that a policeman was looking for him he came on the bridge were I was lying in a hammock. He laid down the law to me, I ordered him forward, and, quite unexpectedly, he struck me and tried to gauge my eye out. I got him in irons and sent for a policeman, who locked him up. Next day he was tried in Morant Bay. I was put in the witness-box, when the nature of the assault upon me was self-evident to the Court. The man admitted the offence. The Magistrate lectured him on the gravity of his conduct, and said discipline must be maintained and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment. Do you think that sentence adequate?" In view of the above case, the Guild have replied agreeing that merchant shipmasters are possessed of quite an adequate measures in preserving their authority, and quote for the information of their member the following paragraph which appeared on Monday last, the 7th instant, in the public press throughout the country:—"For using insulting language and assaulting a ship's corporal, Arthur Ewell, a second-class stoker in H. M. S. "Collingwood," was at a court-martial at Portland (Dorset) on Saturday sentenced to six months' hard labour and dismissed from the Navy."

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday 24th Aug. should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

R I M S Dufferin...Comdr...Huddleston ...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... Lack .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr ...Sharam ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr .....Jones.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 25.

Avala.....2332 Canhan .....T Morrison & Co
Achilates .....2870 Galt .....S W & Co
Bailmouth.....2607 Powell .....W & A Graham & Co
Brazilian .....2438 Sn wden .....G Cotton & Co
Brilliant .....(Bque) 3609 Grant Standard Oil Co
Baie of France...2169 Cargill .....F F Campbell & Co
City of Lahore...4424 Macpherson .....K Nixon & Co
Fakhri .....2555 Baldvin .....Bo & H S N Co
Helios .....890 Kenedsen ...F F Campbell & Co
Doreric .....2557 Young .....T Morrison & Co
Drumeldric.....2623 McMahon .....
Gailes .....555 Wratt .....K Nixon & Co
Generic.....2568 Williams .....E Talbhoy
Gerd.....751 Andresaen .....F F Campbell & Co
Indiana.....873 Stewart .....M M & Co
Neidenfels.....3386 Mitt.....W & Graham & Co
Orissa .....3525 Lyne ...Calcutta .....M M & Co
Oceana.....3705 Jones.....P & O Co
Shirely .....2132 Stone .....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Wildenfels ...	3335	Wilsmann	... Antwerp...	2-9 ..	W & A Graham & Co
G Mahammadi....	1251	Newby	...8-8...	B & P S N Co	
N Westburn	2013	Hutchinson	..Mary Port	26 8	W & A Graham & Co
P Gothic.....	2470	Walterworth	. Port Said...	1-9 ..	T Morrison & Co
Q Umona.....	2233	Mitchell	...Hull...	1-9 ...	W & G & Co
Viruwa	2176	Emmett	.....Calcutta	27-3 ...	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3	Iresmere...	2346	Hunter ...	....	T Morrison & Co
5	St Fillans ...	2327	Sutherland	...Antwerp...	31-8 .. W & A Graham & Co
6	Chyebassa...	3092	Wodge...	Antwerp...	7-9 M M & Co
7	Komber ...	3157	Foresti...	Trieste...	1-9 A L S N Co
8	Colobaria	3451	Kennedy	Calcutta	28-8 M M & Co
9	Kirkfield....	3795	Dermody.....	Dunkirk.....	5-9 .. T Morrison & Co
10 & 11	Assaye...	4359	Coleman	Shanghai..	31-8 .. P & O Co
Stream	Delhi.....	4900	Brodshaw ...	Shanghai ...	13-9 .. P & O Co
Stream	Caledonia	3429	Snow		P & O Co
15	Malda 1250	Morrison	Persian Gulf	31-8 M M & Co	
16	Somali.....	1615	.....	Kasch.....	Zanzibar...31-8 A Strandes Co
B I Pock					
Kola...	.....	510	orrison		M M & Co
			Iside P		
Lawoo	....	1317	anois ...	Repairing ...	H T Ayoob
			Ton Crane		
Dredger Jinga...		401	orrison ...	Repairing ...	B I Trust

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders	From
25	Kirkfield ...	Dermody ...	Alexa, Aug 12
	Oceana ...	Jones ...	London, Aug 4
	ity of Lahore ...	Macpher on...	L'pool, Aug 2

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
25	Linga	Rothwell.....	Karachi
	Bingo Maru	Sogeda	Kobe, &c
	Buffalo	Chilton	Hull via Kchi

The steamer Neidenfels, Captain Metz, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

a Steamer Massilia, for Liverpool, &c.
a " Kasara, for Persian Gulf
a " Dalrazan, for Liverpool, &c
a To arrive.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	From.
19	Elephanta	Negapatam
22	Kilenga	Rangoon
23	Nawab	Bombay

The King has been graciously pleased to lend to the Board of Education an interesting series of Abyssinian objects, which have recently arrived in England, as a Coronation gift to King George from the Emperor Menelik. They consist of weapons, ornaments, head-dresses, and other articles of costume characteristic of the Abyssinian people of to-day. By his Majesty's desire this loan is placed on exhibition at the Bethnal Green Museum; it is arranged in cases on the ground floor adjoining the entrance.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere)

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Baby Eyes	... H Lohr.
Beauty's Eyes	... F P Tosto.
Bee's Courtship	...Guy d' Hardelot
A Birthday	... L H Somerset.
The Bud's On the Briar ...	... F Lambert.
A Bunch of Violets ...	...Guy d' Hardelot
Caressante (Valse Song) ...	... F Lambert.
A Castilian Lament ...	... T del Riego.
A Chain of Roses ...	... H Lohr.
Come Close Beloved ...	... F Lambert.
Come Gentle Sleep ...	... A Sullivan.
Come to me in my Dreams...	... M V White.
Deep in my Heart ...	... F Lambert.
Deep in my Heart a Lute Lay Hid.	F Aylward.
Didst thou but know ...	... Ellen Wright.
The English Rose ...	... E German.
The face of my love ...	... Dorothy Forster.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 26th August, 1911.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS: THE SECOND CHAMBER.

By the passage of the Veto Bill the English people are, for the first time in their history, directly confronted with the problem of a Second Chamber. Not the least of the advantages of the hereditary house has been that it saved the country from the consideration of a difficult question, which other states have had to solve in ways of their own. But the limitation of the powers of the Upper House necessarily leads to the reconstitution of the Chamber itself. Not only was that conclusion indicated in the preamble of the Bill, but it had already been accepted by the peers; and the need of reconstruction has been recognized by all parties for several years. The need has now become pressing. The House of Lords, as we have known it, will never again be what it was. However much we may regret it, the Upper House has lost its power; and until a new chamber is constituted the constitution of the United Kingdom will be defective. The peerage is hereditary: and it has been the principle of heredity which has distinguished the House of Lords from all other second chambers in the world. But the country and the Lords themselves have decided against heredity, pure and simple; and the thoughts of England and of the Empire are now towards the reconstitution of the chamber upon a wider basis. So long ago as 1869 proposals for reformation were put before the peers. The same defects which have since become more noticeable were even then apparent; and it was foreseen that trouble would arise, unless some remedy was applied. The great drawback to the old system has been that the number of peers was unlimited, and that each fresh creation not only added to the size of the assembly but increased the preponderance of the hereditary principle. The great majority of the peerages are of recent creation. At the time of the accession of George III. there were hardly two hundred peers altogether. When Queen Victoria ascended the throne the number had risen over four hundred; and now there are about six hundred peers of the realm, as distinguished from a few Irish and Scotlish peers, and from the Bishops and Law Lords. The total membership at present is 627. As a legislative assembly the House of Lords had become unwieldy two generations ago; and the tendency has become more marked in the interval. If none but the peers who attend the regular sittings and take part in the debates had been allowed to vote, the agitation against the House of Lords might never have begun. But the spectacle of crowds of noblemen turning up on occasions to record their votes against particular measures, has been repugnant to many of the peers themselves; and Lord Rosebery, who has taken the lead in this question, has found supporters even among the high nobility in his proposals to reduce the numbers of the Lords of Parliament. It has become evident, that in order to make the House of Lords into a working chamber the first thing to be done is to limit its size; and that in order to maintain its authority, it must be made representative of something besides the hereditary peerage. On both of these points there is general agreement. It is felt that character and qualifications should be taken into account in the composition of the Upper as well as of the Lower House and that before a peer becomes a legislator he must have won at least the approval of his own order. The application of this principle would afford a convenient method of bringing down the peers in parliament. Out of the 600 peers, a hundred or at the most 200 could be chosen to represent the hereditary peerage; and such a proportion would provide for the efficient representation of the different interests and parts of the country.

So far the process of reconstruction would be easy. It is with the question of the extension of its constitution and the admission of life or temporary peers to the Upper House, that difficulty arises. The very simplicity of the principle of heredity has commended itself to the English people; and they have unconsciously admitted the difficulty of finding a better principle by leaving the House of Lords alone even when the peers themselves had begun to set their House in order. There is a widespread feeling that room should be made in the new senate for distinguished ex-officials, including soldiers and sailors, and that the benefits of long administrative experience at home or abroad should be retained for the supervision and improvement of the administrative services of the Crown. But even with another hundred of members chosen for their personal distinction and experience, it is felt that the chamber will lack authority unless it further represents in some way the settled opinions of the general community, and how to provide for the representation of the true feeling of the country as contrasted with the passing sentiments which the Commons may entertain, is the chief problem that has now to be faced. The only suggestion yet put forward is that the county Councils should elect representatives who could sit for twelve years at a stretch. The suggestion, however, has not roused and does not now rouse much interest and the essential part of any scheme of reconstruction has still to be considered.

Much greater interest is everywhere felt in the proposal that the new House should contain representatives of the British Dominions over the seas. For many years the different parts of the Empire have shown their desire to come into closer union with each other; and the whole world has looked on at the conferences that have been held and the efforts that have been put forth, with the object of bringing together the far-flung countries of the British confederacy in constitutional connection. The suggestion that the colonies should send representatives to the House of Lords was made by Lord Rosebery many years ago; and in spite of the obvious difficulties it has never been lost sight of since. Over and above the inclusion of ex-Governors and officials, the Colonies would like to see their own interests directly represented and their own status acknowledged in some council of the Empire; and the present is an opportunity which may never again present itself of giving effect to their wishes. The stumbling-block has been finance. But if the provisions of the Veto Bill remain unrepealed, the House of Lords will in future have little to say to the finances of the United Kingdom; and if, further, the colonies are willing to contribute in a definite proportion for the upkeep of the Imperial services, the difficulty of constructing an Imperial chamber might not be insuperable. The country will have time to think upon the subject; for it is improbable that anything will be done during the present Parliament. The indications are that these questions will be settled by agreement in the next Parliament: and it may probably be a Unionist Government will be called upon to adapt the ancient House of Lords to the changed conditions of the Kingdom and of the Empire.

RAJPUT BARDIC CHRONICLE RECOVERED.

The manuscript of an epic poem, reported in our columns yesterday, from Calcutta, as having been discovered in the Library of the Bengal Asiatic Society there, may not be in Sanskrit, as stated, but in Hindi, the vernacular of the Hindus of Northern India which is derived from the ancient Sanskrit through the Prakrit of the middle ages. The newly found, or rather newly reported, manuscript is said to be composed in the sixteenth century and to contain a part of the history of the Chohan Rajputs. It will probably be found similar to the famous work of Chand Bardai which has done so much to keep alive the memory of the brave deeds of Rajputs of old. The Bengal Asiatic Society has recently been paying much attention to collecting and conserving manuscripts relating to the chronicles of mediæval Rajasthan, which are found preserved by the "bhats" or bards in their poetical stories and legends. A regular agent deputed by the Society lately travelled in Rajputana and neighbouring parts to collect all such bardic chronicles. But it seems the Society has greater need of search at home in its own archives. In former days several enthusiasts for these Rajput legends—the chief of whom was of course Colonel Tod who has rendered himself famous in this connection—collected manuscripts of the Rajput bards, and presented them to the Society. Tod made a great collection, the bulk of which is now in the possession of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, of which he was librarian after his retirement from this country. But some of his manuscripts may be with the Bengal Society as he was a member. Then Growse and Beames, both scholarly members of the Bengal Civil Service as well as of the Asiatic Society, made a special study of these bardic chronicles and the Hindi language in which they are composed. Growse wrote also a translation of Chand's famous epic. The Society should institute a thorough and critical search of its manuscript treasures, as some precious old works are buried among them, unknown to scholars, to judge from the present discovery. Not only the Rajput and Hindi manuscripts but the Persian too belonging to that Society need a thorough examination, for recently a historical manuscript in the latter language turned up there and was taken to be a brand-new discovery, whilst in reality, as was shown by Mr. Karkaria at the time, it was an old manuscript of the Society which had been somehow forgotten and lost sight of and had to be recovered, though Elliot and Dawson had noted it half a century ago. It will therefore be no matter of surprise if the manuscript of the Rajput epic just reported turns out to be a work noted by some scholar of former days. It is said to be written in the time of Rao Surjun, who is famous in the annals of Rajputana and of the Moghuls also as having ceded the strong fortress of Rantamboz and consented to become the vassal of Akbar, who treated him generously and gave him large estates, especially in Benares. The opie is the work of a contemporary of Surjun and treats of the whole stirring history of his Chohan branch of Rajputs from the days of Prithvi Raj, the hero of Chand's epic, to his own.

SOUTH AFRICAN MAIL CONTRACT.

The situation existing between the South African Government and the shipping ring, or Conference lines as it is more commonly called, is becoming more than interesting. It will be remembered that the recent South African Post Office Act, which comes into operation now in a very short time, limited the granting of the mail contract to such lines as do not practise the rebate system, or belong to a combination. Subsequently the question was discussed at the Imperial Conference, where resolutions were passed, pledging the Imperial Government to take concerted action with the Union Government to promote better trade and postal communications, and in particular to discourage shipping combines or combines for the control of freight rates between the two countries, when the operations of such combines can be shown to be prejudicial to trade. In consequence of the position which thus arises, there have been several conferences between the South African representatives at the Imperial Conference and the steamship companies. Home messages, however, say that it has long been evident that both parties are determined not to modify their attitude on the rebate question, and practically a deadlock has been reached. The companies are in a strong position. All the lines of importance running to the Cape are included in the conference ring, and the present mail contract will terminate in September 1912. The projected new service to the Cape and Australia, to which we referred yesterday, even if taken in hand at once could never be ready in time to assist the Government and, even if it could, it is very probable that its promoters are under Conference influence. On the other hand the South African Government is equally determined. According to the evidence laid before the Imperial Conference, it is generally admitted that there is no part of the British Empire, which has suffered more from the lack of free competition in ocean transport than South Africa and the coastal trade of the country is also controlled by lines within the ring. The position consequently becomes peculiarly interesting, when one bears in mind that this is the first time that the conference has had to deal with a United South Africa. Hitherto it has succeeded in imposing its own terms on the four separate colonies, by playing one off against the others whenever a need arose. Now, however, it has to deal with a Government which controls the harbours and railways of all South Africa, and it will be very interesting to watch what arrangement is eventually reached as the result of the action together of the Home and South African Governments. At present, it is considered that the most likely solution of the difficulty is to be found in the carrying of the mails on a poundage system.

IRRIGATION IN SIND.

The Government has just issued a brief but, on the whole, satisfactory report on irrigational works in Sind during 1909-10. The work appears to have been done under some difficulty, but with a sufficient degree of success. Sind is at present irrigated by inundation canals only and there are no weirs across the Indus, or any means of diverting the water into the canals. Last year the inundation was a fair one, but the high levels came late and were unsteady. Consequently although during the whole of the inundation the volume in the river was far larger than the supply required by the canals, the water could not be drawn into the latter to the extent which was needed. A full supply was only obtained late in the season and then it was unsteady. Nevertheless an area of over two millions nine hundred thousand acres was irrigated or an area nearly equal to the average of the preceding five years. It may be noted here that it is intended to take up work to remedy the defect indicated above. And during last year the preparations of projects to this end were practically completed. These provide for the construction of a barrage across the Indus at Sukkur and for canals to give perennial irrigation to more than half the irrigable area of Sind. During 1909-10, there were no serious breaches, the flood embankments being successfully maintained. The erosion of the Indus above Sukkur was not so active and the retired "loop" embankments, opposite threatened places, were constructed without difficulty. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 40,68,852, of which Rs. 35,81,250 were on maintenance and repairs, including revenue collection charges.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the homeward mails of the 19th instant, arrived at Aden at 2 p. m. on Thursday the 24th August.

Intimation has now been received by the Superintendent-in-charge of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, that the French land-lines are working normally.

The usual Chitral relief will leave Chakdara towards the end of next month.

The rules under the Indian Mines Act are applicable to whole of Berar are published in the current issue of the "Gazette of India."

His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala and party, who had been for the Coronation, returned to Bombay yesterday, en route to his capital, by the P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Oceana." A salute of 17 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

It is understood that concessional railway rates for the carriage of fodder to the area affected by drought will be introduced forthwith, in accordance with the action taken during previous periods of scarcity.

The fire which took place in the hold of the Andrew Weir River Plate steamer "Whitgift" at Calcutta, is now practically extinguished. The smouldering cargo is almost all out. Only one hold was affected and the damage to the steamer is not very great.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE FIGHT OVER THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, AUGUST 11.

THURSDAY August 10, 1911, will always be a date of profound historical importance in our annals. Fateful as was the decision come to in the House of Lords last night, it was surely rendered more so by the strange coincidence that the House of Commons should within a few minutes of the momentous division in the gilded chamber have decided by a majority of 98 in favour of the payment of members. Commentators on the exciting events of the past week are disposed to regard the adoption of the principle of payment of members as trifling compared with the disappearance of the Lords' Veto. It may be so, but I am not sure that in the long run the rejection of Mr. Arthur Lee's amendment in the Commons may not prove to be fraught with greater consequences than the rejection of Lord Lansdowne's Amendment to the Veto Bill. Payment of members has come to stay; the abolition of the Lords' Veto will remain as long as we have a second house composed of hereditary peers, but how much longer? The hereditary principle is doomed and there will probably be a race now between the two parties to see which can first bring about the reform which practically all men of both parties are agreed is inevitable. I say practically all for Lord Willoughby de Broke whose pluck all must admire has just shown us that the spirit of Eighteenth Century Toryism is still extant in the "backwoods." To the astonishment of some of his own political friends he declared in the House of Lords on Wednesday, that the Government might gain majorities for their Parliament Bill at a dozen General Elections, but that the Die-Hards or as he called them the Forwards would continue to resist what he styles and believes to be "the abrogation of the Constitution." Sooner or later perhaps sooner than later, we shall have a House of Lords or if not a House of Lords a Second Chamber established on rational and modern principles and if it be wholly elective as conceivably it may be there will no justification for depriving it of the powers possessed by the present Chamber until last night, Lord Newton, one of the peers who abstained from voting, said in the course of his witty speech on Wednesday that extreme Liberals and Social Democrats would have been glad if the solution could be the wholesale creation of peers. For a different reason from theirs, peers like Lord Meath favoured this measure on the ground—and I believe they are right—that it would have hastened the inevitable change in the Constitution of the House of Lords. The Marquis of Lansdowne was at pains to deny the impeachment of the Die-Hards that the resistance of the former to the creation of "puppet peers was due to fears that the social importance of their order would suffer. The assumption that he and his friends objected to the inclusion of a large number of incomers was to be attributed aristocratic to exclusiveness he described as "pure nonsense." "This House," he went on to say, "has long ceased to be an Assembly composed exclusively of aristocratic and territorial members. Since the year 1830 one Government after another has never desisted from pumping new peers into this House, and they are not all the descendants of men who came over with the Conqueror nor are all their names to be found in the Doomsday Book; and I believe I am only expressing the feeling shared by the large majority of the members of this House when I say that most of us would gladly welcome an accession of new members to this House representing new interests, professions not at present represented, men who would give to this House and to our debates a certain novelty and freshness, in which perhaps those debates are at present lacking." But those who make the accusation are still unrepentant. One of the most vigorous of the Die-Hard journals in denouncing the Unionist "traitors" who voted with the Government says:—"In their frantic effort to save themselves they have not coupled to stab their best friends in the back, and well have they driven home the blow. They have killed the House of Lords, the Church, and the Unionist Party as it has hitherto been known, and for the disasters which follow they and they alone, must bear the blame. They say they consummated this monstrous treachery in order to save the King. It is not true. They did it to save themselves and their own miserable snobbishness. To save the King. Why the cost of keeping their coronets free from pollution has been the smirching of the Crown itself. To-day they will go back to the beautiful houses and broad lands which have been secured to them by a nation which believed that an aristocracy was worth its cost and there meditate upon the reasons why they are called 'my lord' and are privileged above their fellows. Lives of pleasant ease, abundant wealth, splendid position and unbounded respect have been theirs just because the rest of us thought that in the time of stress we could depend upon their courage and follow their gallant lead. They have been false to it all, and we are not minded that they should lie any more, whose mouths have been emptied of lies." Another journal of the same complexion, the *Pall Mall Gazette* is responsible for the following:—"There was, we understand, an angry scene at the Carlton Club after the division last night. The hall was unusually crowded, and when Lord Galway, who was sitting there, rose to leave with Lord Newton, an extraordinary outburst followed, his lordship being met with a storm of loud ironical cheers mingled with groans and boos." For the party of the "gentlemen of England" to adopt the phraseology of strikers—"blackleg peers" and the rest was sufficiently remarkable, but fancy the Carlton being the scene of such an exhibition as that described above! The same newspaper tells us that one "prominent Unionist, commenting on the situation this afternoon, said he will not meet on any Unionist platform any peer who, by voting with the Government, has thus sold his honour to protect his class, and he added that he believed and hoped that these peers will not be permitted to remain members of any club consisting of Unionist gentlemen." The Duke of Norfolk almost said the same thing when last night, he should find the company of Lord Camperdown "somewhat embarrassing" after the vote he was going to give. One peer who has ranked as a Liberal and whose father was a radical. Lord Monkswell voted against the Government. The list of Unionist peers who supported the Bill the whole Bill and nothing but the Bill includes, it will be seen, your late Viceroy:—

MARQUIS.	
Ailsa	Blythswood
EARLS.	Churston
Cadogan	Dawnay (Downe, V.)
Camperdown	Gorrel
Fortescue	Heneage
Harrowby	Kinnaird
Lichfield	Knaresborough
Lytton	Loch
Minto	Monkton (Galway V.)
Shaftesbury	Monson
Winchilsea	Montagle of Brandon
VISCOUNTS.	Ritchie
Cobham	Sanderson
Gough	Silchester (Longford E.)
LORDS.	Tynham
Annaly	Torphichen

No Liberal expected such a large reinforcement but what was even more surprising was the comparatively large rally of prelates. Four at the outside were expected to vote against the Die-Hards instead of which there were besides the two Archbishops, eleven namely Bath and Wells, Birmingham, Carlisle, Chester, Hereford, Lichfield, Ripon, St. Asaph, Southwell, Wakefield and Winchester. In the same lobby were Lord Kilbracken (formerly Sir Arthur Godley), who is, though he was Gladstone's favourite private secretary, sometimes ranked as a Unionist, Lord Elgin, Lord Inchcape, Lord Macdonald and of course Lord Reay. Lord Lamington like Lord Curzon held aloof but Lord Ampthill who has been an active Die-Hard throughout, was one of the minority.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES AND THE CORONATION DURBAR.

Mr. Gibson Bowles, who left the Conservatives, because he is a Free Trader, quarrelled with the Liberals because he is opposed to the Declaration of London. He, now to judge from a letter which he has addressed to the *Times* and which appears in yesterday's issue of that journal, would not stand as a Ministerialist, if there were a General Election tomorrow and he was a candidate. His effusion is of special interest to India as will be seen from what follows, "Evil Advice Twice" is the heading he gives to his attack on the Prime Minister. Not once but thrice has Mr. Asquith "evilly" advised his Sovereign. First in advising the King to dissolve Parliament before it was twelve months old; second in advising the grant to the Government of a blank authority for an indefinite exercise of the Royal Prerogative and third, in advising his Majesty to leave his kingdom for a journey of over three months to India which will cause the King to be inaccessible at a time when it may and probably will be necessary to recur to the Royal closet in most important conjectures and when for many other reasons it is most undesirable that the country should be left without the presence of the Sovereign." Mr. Bowles styles this as "perhaps the worst, most insidious and most dangerous advice of all"; and he recalls the difficulty which one of Mr. Asquith's great predecessors made early in the reign of Queen Victoria when it was only a question of her crossing the Channel to Eu. It is thus that Peel did not press his demand for the appointment of Lords Justices to act for her Majesty during her short absence from these isles but he maintained that such a course would be imperative were the distance greater and the period of time longer. I imagine that all this was carefully considered before a decision was arrived at and it must be remembered that the intention all along has been that his Majesty on his visit to India should be accompanied by the Secretary of State, Lord Crewe. To say that Mr. Asquith's advice on this matter was "insidious" is utter nonsense, but although one of the crises to which Mr. Bowles alludes is for the time being over and the other if we can judge from appearances seems likely to disappear in the not remote future there must be many who during the past few weeks have looked forward to the coming long journey of the King with some uneasiness not to say anxiety. Mr. Bowles expresses the hope that "in this case at least, the Royal discretion will be used, the Ministerial advice put aside and the Royal journey to India abandoned." It is, of course, unlikely that the visit to India would have been arranged if his Majesty's advisers had not thought it would be a good thing—good for the throne, good for India and good for the Empire; but the public do not know with whom the idea, splendid in so many ways, emanated and it seems unfair to use it for the purpose of making out that Mr. Asquith is a sort of Twentieth Century Machiavelli. My own impression is that the suggestion originally came from India. However the disadvantages have been from the first seemed to many on this side to outweigh the advantages, enormous though the latter undoubtedly are

THE GREAT STRIKE.

At the time of writing the great London Dock strike which has paralysed the transport business of the metropolis appears to be nearing its end. The dockers have won; the carmen have got better terms and the "tankers" are satisfied. Only the lightermen are still fighting and the point at issue between them and their employes seems to be a somewhat unusual one and one susceptible of a quick settlement. They demand shorter hours; the employers offer better pay. The result is for a present deadlock—But a large number of the carmen have already gone back and as they are the most important section of the strikers there seems but small doubt that the peace is in sight. But as in a recent international crisis, the peace has not been neared until war was very close. All this morning trains have been waiting with steam up at Aldershot ready to convey troops supplied with ball cartridge to London. It is not much use speculating what the introduction of the military would have meant, say, only yesterday. On the whole the strikers have behaved with considerable restraint. Such incidents as have occurred could only be looked for in a dispute of such magnitude and the London police—quite used to strike troubles, now, by the way—have been well able to cope with them. Violence has been used but not nearly to the same extent as at Hull, Glasgow and Cardiff during the seamen's strike. But the great feature of the dispute has been the solidarity of the men. Each section has supported the others and those settled with, except some of the carmen who have been influenced by special considerations declined to go in until the others had also gained their ends. Up to the present the transport workers of the country have been an ill-organized lot, but if this new-found cohesion is to be a permanent feature of this great branch of the country's labour. The executive committee of the organization will have a tremendous power in their hands. In its inception the strike was also rather remarkable. It was begun against the wishes of the leaders and the men came out in sections one after the other. It was probably the success of the seamen which had most to do with it, and hereby hangs an interesting fact. Since the successful issue of that strike the Seamen's Union has increased its membership by no less than 30,000 and its funds now reach £1,000 per week.

(Concluded on page 8).

THE BRITISH STRIKES.

RESUMPTION OF WORK AT LIVERPOOL.

Rioting Continues in South Wales.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

In consequence of the prohibition of a procession of strikers in Liverpool, a large, angry crowd, led by young hooligans, held up three tram-cars and smashed the windows. They were dispersed by the police and the military.

After a protracted conference, the Liverpool Tramways Committee has decided to re-instate the men.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The Liverpool Strike Committee has ordered all strikers, including the dockers, to resume work to-day.

There was more rioting at Bargoed last night. The police and military dispersed the mob, who did much damage.

LATER 25.

The dockers at Liverpool are still out, certain matters arising out of the agreement remaining unsettled.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT ELECTED.

Great Festivities in Lisbon.

LISBON, AUGUST 24.

The House of Assembly was crowded to-day on the occasion of the election of the President of the Republic. There remained only two candidates, Senhor Bernardino Machado and Senhor Manoel Arriags.

Subsequent voting was in favour of Senhor Manoel Arriags, who was elected President of the Republic.

The leading Republicans had arrived in Lisbon to attend the election and there were great festivities in the capital, including reviews. A general holiday was proclaimed.

THE CANADIAN ELECTION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Imperialism.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

A message to the *Times* from Toronto states that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking at Saint Eustache (Quebec), said that a vote given for the Nationalist leader, Mr. Bourassa, was a vote for Mr. Borden (the leader of the Opposition) and twenty-five million dollars tribute for the strong-boxes of London.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that he was not an Imperialist nor an anti-Imperialist, but a Canadian first and always.

THE STRANDED "FIFESHIRE."

All on Board Safe.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

A message from Perim states that the steamer "Warwickshire" has signalled that all on board the "Fifeshire" are safe.

DEPRECIATION OF BRITISH STOCKS.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

Statistics have been published showing that the value of English railway stocks has lost £18,500,000, and the value of British and Indian funds £4,244,000, since July 21st.

JAPAN'S PREMIER RESIGNS.

TOKIO, AUGUST 25.

The Marquis Katsura has resigned the Premiership, and has recommended the appointment of the Marquis Saionji.

PROPOSED HIGH COURT AT DACCA.

Favoured by the "Times."

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The *Times* devotes three-quarters of a column, in a prominent position, to arguments in favour of the creation of a High Court at Dacca, as submitted to the Secretary of State by the All-India Moslem League before the High Courts Bill was passed.

CRICKET.

Mr. Warner to Captain M.C.C. Team.

LONDON, AUGUST 25

Mr. P. F. Warner has accepted the invitation to captain the M. C. C. team, for the coming Australian tour.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

Owing to rain in the morning, the match at Bristol between the Indians and Gloucestershire began in the afternoon.

Gloucestershire, which went in first, made 251 runs for nine wickets.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The death is announced of Lady Grenfell.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

No Fear of War.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The more influential of the German papers are moderating their tone in reference to the Morocco question. They agree with their French colleagues that even if negotiations have broken down, there is no fear of an immediate collision.

VIENNA, AUGUST 25.

The journal *Fremdenblatt*, an organ of the Foreign Office, hails with keen satisfaction the Russo-German agreement as strengthening Russia's relations with Germany, the loyal ally of Austria. The paper considers that the agreement is politically important, as it will be beneficial to Germany in her difficult position in relation to the Moroccan negotiations.

SLAUGHTER OF PRIME COWS.

Proposed Raising of Fees.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 25.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation this afternoon, the recommendation of the Health Officer for raising the fee for slaughtering cows to one rupee came up for discussion. The Committee resolved that an enquiry be made as to what fees should be levied for the slaughter of prime cows in order to serve as a deterrent and also with a view to the preservation of milch cows.

SWADESHI NATIONAL FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 25.

This afternoon, a meeting of the Committee of the National Fund was held to consider as to how the fund which was raised in connection with the Swadeshi movement should be utilised. Various suggestions were made, including one advocating an allotment to the Bengal Technical Institute, but no decision was come to. The question will be considered by the general committee on the 15th September.

LATE MR. W. C. BONNERJEE.

Sir L. Jenkins's Eulogy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 25.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, this afternoon, paid a high tribute to the memory of the late Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee in opening a new female ward in the Mayo Hospital. This ward was erected by the sons of the late Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee as a fitting memorial to their illustrious father. The Chief Justice, in declaring the ward open, said: "Fifteen years and more have passed since I first had the honour of meeting Mr. Bonnerjee. He was then at the zenith of his career, a powerful yet graceful advocate, an enlightened leader of political thought, a man true and upright, ever zealous for the progress of India, and possessed of an ardent and abiding love for his country and his countrymen."

EUROPEANS ROBBED IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 25.

There has been quite an epidemic of robberies in the European houses in Calcutta recently. Over a dozen cases have been reported to the police this week. Fifty extra policemen have been put on in the affected quarters, but thus far the culprits have escaped and no arrests have been made. The police suspect these robberies to be the work of the servants of European gentlemen, many of whom are said to be old offenders, who get situations without references.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT RECORDS.

Former Curator Thanked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 25.

The following notification is issued by the Madras Government upon the appointment of a full-time officer as Curator of the Madras Record Office:—The long connection of the Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Schmidt with the records of the Madras Government has come to an end. As Registrar of the Chief Secretariat Mr. Schmidt did much valuable work for the care and arrangement of records and on his appointment as Inspector-General of Registration in April 1909, he consented to retain the charge of the work to which he had devoted so much attention and labour for many years. The excellent state of the records is largely due to Mr. Schmidt, who has also taken a considerable part in the preparation of calendars and press lists and in publication of the older documents.

The thanks of the Government of Madras are conveyed to Mr. Schmidt for his admirable performance of a difficult and exacting task.

BEATEN TO DEATH WITH LATHIS.

Charge against Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 25.

The Sessions Judge of Mirzapur begins to-day the trial of Sub-Inspector Abdul Baki and ten constables of the Robertsonguni thana on a charge of murder. It is alleged that, during the course of police investigation, the accused, owing to a complaint of beating made against them to the Magistrate, beat one Budaho to death with lathis. The police left a lantern and a cap in their confusion. A post-mortem examination showed extensive and serious injuries externally and internally. There were fourteen marks of lathi blows on the deceased's chest and back, fracture of bones, ten ribs were broken, there was also extensive laceration of the liver.

A SPECIAL Army ORDER, issued by the War Office, states that the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the designation of the "Veteran Reserve" being changed to 'National Reserve." It is announced in the "London Gazette" that the King has approved of the appointment of Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery, and Colonel Irish Guards, to be Colonel of the National Reserve.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Ceremonial Dress for Official Functions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

The following instructions regarding the dress to be worn on all official occasions and at all functions at which Their Imperial Majesties are present during their forthcoming visit to India are issued for general information :—

(1) On all official occasions such as the Durbar and the Investiture at Delhi and the Court at Calcutta, all Naval and Military officers and all Civil officers entitled to wear uniform will wear the dress prescribed for the occasion.

(2) At the Investiture at Delhi and at the Court at Calcutta, the English Civil Officers and English gentlemen who are present and who are not entitled to wear uniform will wear court dress. It is desirable also that the English Civil Officers and English gentlemen who are not entitled to wear uniform should appear in court dress at other official functions at Delhi and Calcutta, where full or levee dress is prescribed for Naval, Military and Civil officers, but they may, at their option wear at ceremonies by day morning dress with a sola helmet or silk hat and at evening functions ordinary evening dress.

(3) At ceremonies by day when no specific dress is prescribed for Civil officers such as at garden parties, presentation of colours, etc., Civil officers and gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will wear morning dress with sola helmets or silk hats. At polo matches, military sports, etc., plain clothes (lounge suits) may be worn.

(4) The instructions contained in the two immediately preceding paragraphs apply also to India Civil Officers and Indian gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform who have adopted European dress.

(5) Indian gentlemen who have not adopted European dress will appear at all functions the dress customarily worn on similar occasions when His Excellency the Viceroy is present.

(6) At garden parties, military sports, etc., all Naval and Military officers will wear undress uniform as prescribed for such occasions, but a polo matches plain clothes (lounge suits) may be worn.

(7) The orders contained in this notification do not apply to the dress to be worn by Judicial officers, instructions as to which will be separately notified.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM OUTSTATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 25.

Maharaja Sir P. K. Tagore and the Maharaja of Natore are now at Dacca in connection with the Dacca Michil Procession, which will form one of the pageants before Their Imperial Majesties.

Yesterday, a conference of the leading men of Eastern Bengal and Assam was held at Dacca, to consider what steps should be taken for the raising of subscriptions in order to make the Imperial Reception at Calcutta a success. A committee was formed with power to raise subscriptions from the people of the new Province in order to supplement the fund raised by the Imperial Reception Committee, Calcutta. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was raised on the spot.

Maharaja Tagore is also trying to organise a dance of the Khasia hill-tribes before Their Majesties.

A special meeting of the Senate of Calcutta University will be held on Saturday, the 2nd September, when the Syndicate will propose that a loyal address be presented to His Majesty the King-Emperor by the Senate of the University on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta.

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 25.

The Allahabad Municipal Board this morning resolved to present an address of welcome to Their Majesties and, if possible, to present it personally at Allahabad, when Their Majesties will be passing through Allahabad on their way to Calcutta.

RANGOON, AUGUST 25.

At a meeting held this afternoon at the Municipal Office of the members of the Coronation Executive Committee with Mr. W. H. L. Cabell, I.C.S., in the chair, a provisional estimate of the expenditure of Rs. 66,000 was sanctioned for the celebration of the Coronation in Rangoon. Of this sum Rs. 30,000 was allotted for the illumination of the Royal Lakes. Sub-Committees were appointed to arrange details of various festivities.

LIABILITY OF SURETIES.

An Interesting Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 25.

The District Magistrate of Malda has disposed of an interesting case in which the question of the liability of sureties was raised. Some time ago a police constable was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. He was enlarged on bail pending the disposal of the appeal by the Sessions Judge, who, however, dismissed the appeal. Ten days after that, while still at large, the constable committed suicide. The Magistrate then called upon the sureties to show why the bail-bonds should not be forfeited. In showing cause, the sureties pleaded the impossibility of producing the dead man. The Magistrate, however, held that death by suicide was a wilful default and constituted an even greater breach of the bond than absconding would.

The Magistrate ordered that part of the money stipulated in the bond should be forfeited.

SUICIDE OF PARSI JAILOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, AUGUST 25.

The dead body of Mr. Manekji Dossabhoy, formerly Jailor, Cannanore Central Jail, was found in the Mananchira tank this morning. Suicide is suspected. The deceased was missed from his bungalow late on Wednesday night. The funeral took place at the Parsi Dharmasala this afternoon.

MR. COLIN GEORGE CAMPBELL, C. B., of Lower Belgrave Street, S. W., and of the India Office, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India, who died on May 27 last, aged fifty-seven years, left estate of the gross value of £12,942, with net personalty £11,676. He left £200, to the Minister and Elders of the Established Kirk at Tarbert for the poor and sick.

THE appointment of Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael to be Governor of the Presidency of Fort Saint George at Madras, in succession to the Honourable Sir Arthur Lawley, was gazetted on August 4.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Tribes Prepare to Resist.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 25.

In connection with the projected Abor Expedition, it is stated, according to native reports, that the young warriors of the Abors are bent upon showing fight when the expedition moves into their country. The headman of the Kebong village who shared in the massacre of Mr. Noel Williamson's party, has been deposed as he was considered too old to lead in the war. Two brothers, named Lungah and Lombeng, now exercise command in Kebong and Khomsing and they have induced the headmen of about dozen other villages on the right and left banks of the Dihong river to join them in preparations for resistance.

It is stated that the passes have been blocked by abattes placed in position while long stockades have been built, of the typical Abor pattern. These are masked by big stones and are backed by the trunks of green trees, the gaps being filled in with thick plantain stems, the idea being to make them shell proof. Inside the stockades water troughs have been made, the Abors considering that shells which do not burst can be rendered harmless by being thrown into water. The Kebong and Khomsing men are sending boastful messages to the Abors living at the foot of the hills to the south of the great range through which the Dihong passes. They are asking why the white sepoys are not being sent up, as then the glory of killing their enemies will be increased. It appears that for every white man killed a "Mithen" is sacrificed and great rejoicings take place, whereas in the case of Indian soldiers or coolies a chicken or a pig is merely offered up.

UNREST ROUND SHIRAZ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 25.

It is stated that Reuter's references to the continuance of serious disturbances of Shiraz are fully justified. News that reached India shows that not only in the town but in the neighbouring villages robbery and acts of violence are rife. There are alarms almost every night and sounds of firing are so common as almost to be disregarded by the few European and Indian residents.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending August 19, was 1,427 cases, resulting in 1,002 deaths. In the provinces the deaths were as follows:—Madras, 226; Bengal, 10; the United Provinces, 18; the Punjab, 11; Burma, 33; the Central Provinces, 53; Mysore, 526; Hyderabad, 77; and Central India, 22. No information has been received about the Bombay Presidency.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Behramji Hormajee Nanavati is appointed a Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, C.S., is placed on special duty in the Finance Department for one month.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being undertaken by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company for a line of railway on the metre gauge from near Kudchi station on the Poona-Bijapur Branch of the same railway, a distance of 76 miles.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. L. R. Weir officiates as Political Officer, Sikkim, vice Mr. Bell granted three months' leave.

Captain Crosthwaite is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

Djaffer Bey is confirmed as Consul-General for Turkey at Bombay, and Mr. Hans R. Schuler as Consul for Germany at Calcutta.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Jagirdars and Zamindars of Sind are called upon to elect a member to the Viceroy's Legislative Council in the place of the late Allahbuxsh Khan of Talpur.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Wilson is promoted to first grade, Commander Shearman to 2nd grade and Lieutenants Taylor and Forteath to third grade of Commanders.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonels A. E. S Searle and M. A. Kerr retire from the service.

The Volunteer Officers' decoration has been conferred on Lt.-Col. Grice, 1st C. V. R., and Lieutenant Hearsey, Naini Tal Volunteers.

A PARSI DISPUTE.

Bhownaggree-Cooper Case.

At the Guildhall, on August 11, Sir Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownaggree, of 177, Cromwellroad, S. W., was summoned for using abusive language towards Nasarvanji M. Cooper, the editor of a publication called the "Parsee London Evening Chronicle."

The complainant explained that both he and Sir Mancherjee were members of the Parsee community of London. About fifteen months ago he had differences of opinion with defendant, and their friendly relations ceased. On July 3, he was outside Palmeraton House, when he heard the defendant's voice, speaking in his native tongue, calling him abusive names.

What were the abusive names?—It is difficult to translate it, but it was abuse of my mother, and he also called me a swine. I turned round quickly, but he had moved away. I wanted to follow and hit him, but I thought I might get into trouble, so I waited.

Cross-examined as to why the unfriendliness existed, witness excitedly explained that Sir Mancherjee and he were negotiating a loan for a million sterling for Persia. As he had not sufficient influence in this country, he went to Sir Mancherjee to arrange it. The commission arranged for the loan was £75,000. Of this, he and Sir Mancherjee were to receive £5,000 each.

Mr. Linklater described this charge as a wicked one, and said he was in a position to show that this man was taking this aggressive action on account of an award in an arbitration case being given against him by the defendant.

The Alderman eventually stopped the proceedings. He had made up his mind, he said, and he did not think there was any truth in what complainant had stated. He dismissed the case.

Mr. Linklater asked for costs and an opinion that this was a disgraceful prosecution. Sir M. Bhownaggree had been a member of Parliament for many years, and was a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.

The Alderman allowed two guineas costs.

THE election of Lala Lajpat Rai and other commissioners who were returned at the last Municipal election, Lahore, has been confirmed and notified in yesterday's "Punjab Gazette."

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, August 11.

THE King and Queen returned from Cowes on August 7. On the morning of August 9, his Majesty went to Sandringham to visit Queen Alexandra, Empress Marie of Russia, and he returned to London the following day. The Prince of Wales, on August 7, joined his ship, the Hindustan.

Mail week was crowded with political events of the utmost gravity. On August 7, the Prime Minister made his statement regarding the advice to the Sovereign as to the creation of peers, and the Commons defeated Mr. Balfour's Vote of Censure on the Government by a majority of 119. On August 8, the Vote of Censure was carried in the Lords by 282 votes to 68, and the Commons disposed of the Lords' amendments to the Parliament Bill. The final discussion of the Bill in the Upper House commenced on August 9, and concluded the following evening, when the Bill was carried by 131 votes to 114.

The strike of London dock and riverside workers spread early in mail week to the carmen, and by August 9, work at the Port and at the great wholesale houses was completely paralysed. Nearly 100,000 men were then reported as idle. Prices of meat and provisions rose rapidly, and there were scenes of violence in the streets. Liverpool and Manchester are also suffering from labour troubles in the transport trades. A settlement of the London carters' dispute was announced at an early hour on August 11, but it is unlikely that work will be resumed until the demands of all sections have been disposed of. Large bodies of troops are being held in readiness to proceed to London if further lawlessness occurs.

The weather, on August 9, was intensely hot in almost every part of the country, and in London a temperature of 97 degrees in the shade was reached in the afternoon—the highest ever recorded in the metropolitan area. Even this, however, was exceeded at Enfield, where the thermometer touched 98°8. This, it is stated, is the highest shade temperature up till then recorded in Great Britain.

There was issued, on August 8, a Supplementary "to provide for the payment, at the rate of £400 per annum, to 620 members of the House of Commons not in receipt of salaries as Ministers, as officers of the House or as officers of his Majesty's Household." In the House of Commons, on August 10, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his resolution in favour of payment of members. An amendment moved by Mr. Lee was negatived, after a long debate, by 265 votes to 173, and the original motion was then carried up 256 to 158 votes.

The 102nd anniversary of the birth of Tennyson was celebrated at Somersby, Lincolnshire, on August 6 and 7. A bust of the poet was placed in the Parish Church, and addresses were delivered by Dr. Warren, Professor of Poetry at Oxford, Canon Rawnsley, and others.

The Right Rev. Dr. W. W. Perrin, Bishop of Columbia, has been appointed Bishop Suffragan of Willesden.

In the Vacation Court, on August 9, before Mr. Justice Horridge, Mr. E. T. Hooley applied for his release from Brixton Prison, where he is at present confined for contempt of Court in failing to supply proper statements of account to his trustee in bankruptcy. His Lordship directed the application to stand over for a week.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The largest glass factory in Austria, belonging to Josef Inwald, Teplitz, Bohemia, was destroyed by fire on August 7. The firm has a branch in London. The damage is great, and 1,300 workmen have been thrown out of work.

EGYPT.

A Nile boat, crowded with Egyptians, proceeding to a fair at Dessuk, sank on August 5. Thirty-six bodies have been recovered, but it is feared nearly a hundred persons have been drowned.

FRANCE.

After stormy meetings the French railwaymen have dissolved the National Union of Railway Servants, and have resolved to form a National Federation of Railway Workers. The essential part of the recognization scheme is the creation of "regional" Railway Unions. The newiregional organization will enable the servants of companies like the Eastern, the camp, to Orleans, and the Lyons, who are in the Reformist camp to form independent unions for purely professional purposes. The revolutionary agitators will no longer be able to dictate to them. That at any rate is the ambition of the Reformist element.

The trial of 35 persons who have been arrested on various charges in connection with the Champagne riots of last April, was begun at Douai on August 7. The work of collecting evidence has been extremely difficult, owing to the sympathy of the local population with the rioters. It is generally felt that the burden of responsibility lies upon the writers of incendiary newspaper articles and other agitators, who will not figure in the trial at all.

The draft of next year's Budget shows a total expenditure of 4,593,817,587f. (£180,152,700) as compared with 4,388,464,181f (£175,458,484) this year. This total may ultimately be increased by an additional £7,000,000 as a result of supplementary requirements. Among the chief increases are workmen's pensions, £2,000,000; public works, including the Western State Railway, £1,422,500; Posts and Telegraphs £1,000,000; the Army, £850,000; and the Navy, £420,000.

The "Journal" learns that after an arduous march through hostile country, a French force entered Abeshr on June 23. They found that the garrison of the town had already broken the back of the rebellion in North-Eastern Wadai by a successful sortie against the insurgents, who had been investing the town.

HAITI.

General Simon, ex-President of Haiti, arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the morning of August 5 on board a specially chartered Dutch steamer. The ex-President's secretary stated that party owed their lives to the United States Minister, who rescued them from an armed party which had boarded their schooner with the intention of carrying them ashore and shooting them. The Revolutionary Army has proclaimed General Lecomte provisional head of the Executive, and his election appears assured.

MEXICO.

A telegram from Mexico City states that three revolutionary generals, named Navarra, Alfonso, and Villanauva, and others were imprisoned upon their arrival there on the charge of inciting to rebellion and with signing a protest against the dismissal of Senor Gomez, the Secretary of the Interior.

PERU.

According to advices from Guayaquil (Ecuador) a battle at Caqueta between Colombian and Peruvian troops resulted in the Colombians being defeated with heavy losses. It appears that news of the Agreement recently concluded between the two countries did not reach Caqueta in time to prevent the combat, which is much deplored in Peru.

PORTUGAL.

Out of about 6,000 priests composing the lower clergy, the Government has received petitions from 1,200 who desire to receive the stipends offered by the Government. The stipends average £111 a year for each priest. It is believed that many more will accept. However, notwithstanding the Government's repeated efforts, all the Bishops still persist absolutely in refusing the Government's financial assistance, thus strictly complying with the instructions of the Holy See.

RUSSIA.

The Tsar reviewed the assembled warships at Kronstadt on August 9. The Imperial Family returned in the evening to Peterhof. It was expected that his Imperial Majesty would review the Russian Boy Scouts on August 10.

Some 12,000 labourers engaged in the timber and coal docks at St. Petersburg have been on strike for about a fortnight, and business at the port is greatly impeded in consequence. The men demand an increase in wages of 50 per cent. The masters are willing to compromise. An early collapse of the strike is expected as the men have practically no funds.

UNITED STATES.

The list of diplomatic appointments was submitted to the Senate on August 8. It is a noteworthy fact that it contains the names of only two men who are not now in the service, and of those one, Mr. Anderson, who goes to Brussels, was formerly attached to the Embassies in Rome and London. The other, Mr. Lloyd Bryce, who is appointed to The Hague, is a graduate of Oxford. The possibility of a change at the White House 18 months hence has undoubtedly decreased the number of available candidates, but the desire to develop the system of promotion affords the best explanation of the list. Out of ten Ambassadors and 32 Ministers representing the United States abroad, eight Ambassadors and 21 Ministers owe their rank to previous service in the diplomatic Consular Corps. The transference of Mr. Bryan from Brussels to Tokyo apparently follows Mr. Sherrill's refusal of the post. Mr. Sherrill, who is now Minister at Buenos Aires, has decided to retire.

The President on August 8 signed the Reapportionment Bill substantially in the form in which it passed the House. Under the law of 1911 the membership of Congress will increase from 386 to 433 and the ratio of representation from 194,182 to 211,877. During the debates on the measure the leader of the Democratic majority, Mr. Underwood, gave it as his opinion that only by generously enlarging the Chamber could the teeth be drawn from the movement for the initiative, Referendum, and recall, those progressive Constitutional panaceas in the adoption of which authorities such as Mr. Root espy the possible breakdown of American representative government.

The Senate has passed the Bill admitting New Mexico and Arizona to Statehood.

MR. MONTAGU AND THE INDIAN TARIFF

Letter from Mr. J. A. Wadia.

We take the following letter from the "Times" of August 7 :—

Sir,—Mr. Montagu, the Under-Secretary of State for India, made an interesting speech in the House of Commons which I read with gratification in your esteemed issue of July 27. It is statesmanlike and able in the extreme, and in India it will be read with gratitude and lively satisfaction. I, Sir, have for years past taken great interest in all economic subjects and have from time to time ventilated my views in the hospitable columns of the "Times of India." I have occasionally written to some of the London papers, including yourself.

I take exception to that part of Mr. Montagu's speech in which he speaks of Free Trade "versus" Protection. He is justly of opinion that India's future progress and greatness must be sought in her industrial development, and he is rightly in favour of technical schools and colleges in order to help the industrial development which is to regenerate India. He, however, thinks that it should be on Free Trade lines. It is admitted, even by Free Trade economists like Mill, that Protection is essential for nascent industries, and you will find that, in Morley's life of Cobden, Cobden was pleased with the Free Trade Principles enunciated by Mill, but he was displeased at Mill's expression of opinion that nascent industries deserve Protection. Have we got that? In 1896 you levied an import duty on imported goods. You insisted against the wishes of the Government of India, on imposing the same duty on Indian made cloth. You, in 1896, realised from India only £70,000 per annum. This sum has now increased to £300,000 per annum. Your whole object has been to check India's progress in this line since it interfered with Lancashire. India ought to be one of the largest piece-goods manufacturing countries in the world. We have labour, capital, coal, raw fibre, and a large home market, and yet what has been our progress? We have had this industry for the last fifty years, and our total production to-day, spinning and weaving, is worth twenty crores of rupees against your output, which is estimated at 150 crores, and you have neither the raw fibre nor a home market. Out of your total production you take only 20 per cent.; 30 per cent. is taken by India, and 50 per cent. by the rest of the world.

You talk of Free Trade and you boast of Free Trade. I do not think you have Free Trade. More or less you are Protectionist. You are protecting the industries of Lancashire by imposing upon India a fiscal policy which prevents her developing her industry as rapidly as she would like. In my opinion Lancashire industry is a protected industry. No country in the world, including your Colonies, has been able to build up industries without Protection, and India will lag behind in the industrial race unless a moderate Protection is given her. You talk of industrial equality between England and India. You might just as well talk of having a race between your thoroughbred racer and your cart-horse. You say that Portection means undue wealth to the capitalist at the expense of the consumer. Surely your own Colonies, Germany, and Japan, who have tariff walls, are not blind to the interests of the consumer and the country at large. All the economic wisdom is not concentrated in your Free Traders. There are clever men in Germary or Japan, as there are in England. If you levy an import duty of say, five per cent., you increase the cost of the article to that extent to the consumer, but you save the country, in one shape or another more than fifty per cent.

Let me make my point more clear. If you import goods into India worth £100 sterling, and if you impose a five per cent. duty, you make those goods worth to the consumer £105. The same goods manufactured in the country would cost only £100, and the capitalist would gain five per cent., but the gain to the country will be thirty per cent. in wages alone, to say nothing of the advantages which the cultivation of cotton would derive from an extensive home market. Your coal will be in better demand, your indigenous capital will get a higher return—in fact, against a loss of five per cent. the gain is fifty per cent., if not more, to the country. It was said that the Hon. Mr. Gokhale in the Supreme Council in India gave Protection qualified approval. I have read his speech and I entirely agree with him. What he said was that unless we had usual freedom Protection of a sort may be injurious to the best interests of India, since the Indian Government would be compelled by the British Government to follow such a protective policy, which would be conceived more in the interests of England than of India.

You have not got to go far for an example. Mr. Balfour and the Tariff Reformers are willing to use India for their own purpose, while denying to India that protection which they find essential for themselves. That is what Mr. Gokhale objected to and rightly objected to. If they are going to give us what Mr. Balfour and friends intend, I would rather see India remain fiscally as she is. It has been claimed by Free Traders in this country that since 1880 the purchasing power of the shilling has increased forty per cent. Wages have risen fifteen per cent. The death-rate has fallen. Your income per head has increased. What has Free Trade done for India in the same period? The purchasing power of the rupee has fallen by about forty five per cent.; the death rate is as high as ever, if not higher, and as to income per head, Lord Curzon, in his speech at Simla, declared that the income of a ryot per annum was 16 Rs. in 1880. In 1900, it had increased to 20 Rs. per head. He thus shows an increase of 2 Rs. per head, but if you will take into consideration the fall in the purchasing power of the rupee he has gone back.

I may tell you, Sir, in conclusion, that I am connected with large manufacturing interests in Bombay, employing more than 10,000 workmen a day. I do not want Protection from interested motives, and I openly advocated and accepted the labour legislation of the Government of India. Protection is not intended to draw sunbeams from cucumbers, but only to help us to develop with rapidity such industries for which we are fitted. The Government of India are helping the Tata Iron Works. They have built for them a railway costing over half a crore of rupees and they have undertaken, if I remember rightly, to carry all their goods on Indian railways at half the freight. I believe they have done right.—Yours, &c.,

London. JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA.

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

SPEAKING at the Crystal Palace on Aug. 4 on India, Sir Krishna Gobinda Gupta said there was a tendency especially in self-governing Colonies, to class Indians with the savage races, forgetting that Indian civilisation went back to the time when the present nations of Europe were steeped in ignorance and barbarism, and that Indians had reached an eminence which had not been surpassed. The Indians were essentially a people proud and tenacious of their past achievements, and colonists would do well to remember that to deny them the ordinary right of citizenship was not the way to lessen the difficulties of ruling the empire. In India, there was a widespread feeling that national salvation was to be attained under the fostering care and guidance of Great Britain, and the best minds among the Indian of all races and creeds looked towards the rule which would bring them, to a level with the self-governing colonies, so that India might take her proper position in the British Empire—not as a mere dependency, but on terms of equality and co-ordination. The presence of anarchists was a danger to all, but any appreciable accession to their ranks would be effectually prevented by letting the people feel that Britain held India in trust to fit her for self-government.

THE BRITISH STRIKES.

Riotous Scenes in Liverpool.

The strike of Leeds tramway men came to an end in the early hours of August 4, and the ordinary services of cars throughout the city were resumed and maintained all day. Mr. Askwith and Mr. Cummings, of the Board of Trade, sat in conference with the representatives of the Corporat on and the men continuously for over eleven hours. It was after midnight when an agreement was reached, and this having been submitted to an approved by a mass meeting of the men, was signed by the parties. On the question of "spread-over" duty, which was the main source of contention, a compromise was reached.

The position on Aug. 5 was approximately as follows :—The engineering labourers' strike at Newton Heath, Manchester, is not quite so serious as some reports have made it appear though it is alarming. It is difficult to estimate the total number of men affected, but it is probably 12,000 and at least ten of the large firms are affected. The men are asking for a minimum 20s. wage. The rate paid in the trade for this class of work varies from 18s to 22s. Some firms have conceded the men's demands. The strike has extended to Ashton-under-Lyne, where last night 500 men of the National Gas Engine Company left work.—Practically all the cotton weavers in the Skipton district are on strike. A Board of Trade representative visited the district yesterday. The employers have offered arbitration but this the men have refused to accept.—Despite the fact that a settlement was reached on Thursday the men on strike at the Custom House Docks, Dublin, did not return to work yesterday. The minor dispute, involving seventy men, was finally settled in the evening, and the men will resume work to-day.—The Transatlantic steamship companies at Glasgow yesterday conceded the demands of their grain dockers, and the sectional strike is now ended.—Over 2,000 pit boys are on strike in the Sheffield district, and the coal trade generally in South Yorkshire is being seriously interfered with.—Drastic measures have been taken by the Great Central Railway Company towards their servants on strike at New Holland. The men having, it is alleged, left work without notice, police court summonses have been issued against some of them and £5 damages claimed. On presenting themselves at the pay office last night the men were refused their back pay.

A demonstration of dock labourers took place on August 6 in Trafalgar Square, when a great crowd assembled. The award of Sir A. K. Rollit, who has acted as arbitrator between the shipowners and the National Federation of Transport Workers, was announced. It gave the men the increase of pay from 7d. to 8d. per hour and for overtime 1s. per hour which they had demanded. The announcement of the award was received with much cheering. Mr Gosling, Mr Tillet, and others spoke urging the men, though their demands had been conceded, not to return to work till the disputes with the coal-porters lightermen, and others had been settled.

The refusal of the dockers to resume work until the claims of all sections affiliated to the National Transport Workers Federation have been satisfied, had the effect on Aug. 8 of causing a complete cessation of work in the Port of London. At a large meeting of strikers, held on Aug. 7 on Tower Hill, Mr. Ben Tillet denounced alleged "blacklegging" by the Army Service Corps.—The Port of London Authority has notified that in consequence of the additional expense caused by the recent rise in wages all the existing duties, rates, rents, and charges (other than river tonnage dues on vessels, river toll-, and Port rates on goods) on vessels, goods, and merchandise will from Aug. 14 be increased by seven-and-a-half per cent.

Over 2,000 porters in the service of the Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western Railway Companies in Liverpool struck work on August 7.

The London dock strike spread on August 8 to the carmen, some thousand of whom "came out." The practically complete cessation of work at the docks has already had the effect of causing a rise in the price of meat and other provisions, and unless a settlement be arrived at in a day or two the position will become very serious. The conferences between representatives of the employers and of the coal-porters and lightermen, arranged to be held on the 8th at the Board of Trade, took place. As the result of the first, it is understood that the coal-porters' leaders received from the men authority to come to a settlement. The other conference was ultimately adjourned, no settlement having been arrived at.

The Swansea railway porters and hunters returned to work on Aug. 8 on the former term.

Liverpool Aug, 8.—Yesterday's developments in the railwaymen's strike in the north, although not serious, were of a character to increase the inconvenience to which the business men of Liverpool have been subjected. The number of men "out" yesterday was 4,000, having increased from 2,500, on Monday night. A notable incident was the unloading of truck-loads of perishable goods by clerks. The outlook is, however, causing uneasiness among business men in Manchester, as well as in Liverpool. In the former city 20,000 skilled and unskilled men are idle through the strike of engineers' labourers.

There was no improvement to record on the 8th in the situation on the Humber, where the North-Eastern railway men are threatening to join those on strike on the Great Central Railway.

The strike of engineers' labourers in Manchester for a minimum wage of £1. a week has (a news agency states) led to the idleness of 20,000 skilled and unskilled workmen. They include a considerable number of employes of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company. There is also trouble with the strikers who were out a month ago. One of the points for settlement at the time this dispute ended was the amount to be paid for overtime, and as employers and the men are unable to come to terms the aid of the Board of Trade has again been sought.

August 9 saw serious developments in connection with the London dock strike. The whole body of carmen unionist and non-unionist, "came out," and during the day their picketing of the thoroughfares leading to the docks was conducted with some violence. Work at the great wholesale houses in the City has been completely paralysed by the strike. It is estimated by some of the men's leaders that 100,000 men were idle on the 9th. The action of the carmen has increased the gravity of the position created by the cutting off of supplies in the meat, provision, and fruit trades. Prices have risen rapidly, and, as regards all foreign supplies, London is threatened with something approaching a famine. The Board of Trade conferences between the coal porters and lightermen and their employers were resumed, but again adjourned before a definite result had been reached.

The Liverpool railway porters' strike further extended on Aug. 9, and there were some riotous scenes in the streets.

The most serious fact in connection with the London dock strike has been the extension of the movement to the carmen employed by some of the railway companies. Great inconvenience will be experienced in India and the East generally owing to the impossibility of sending out goods ordered, some steamers having been taken of the berth, while others have been compelled to leave behind cargoes that they could not get placed on board. Homeward passengers are equally seriously incommoded by being unable to obtain baggage they do not actually bring with them owing to ships' inability to discharge. The P. and O. steamers Arabia and Himal

with them for thirteen hours. The Strike Committee has issued a manifesto congratulating the men on the signal victory obtained, and declaring the strike at an end. It was unofficially stated that the men can apply for work to-day for resumption on Monday, so that by Monday morning all work will be resumed, although, as the leaders of the men were at midnight engaged in drawing up a manifesto with regard to the resumption of work, it is possible that a start will be made early this morning.

The tardy realisation of the Government, that London on Thursday was under mob rule, and that famine was at the door, changed the situation for the better yesterday. Police were out in full force, and prepared on request to convoy food supplies. This fact, and the knowledge that 20,000 troops were ready to enter London, had its effect on the strikers. Work was not resumed, there was less intimidation. Vans were able under police escort to leave the docks and the stations. Supplies were taken to Smithfield, Covent Garden and Billingsgate. Encounters with the strikers were few and less serious than before. But the markets were far from normal. Butchers had to send their own carts for meat, and supplies at Smithfield were less than half the usual. At Covent Garden they were chiefly home market garden produce.

More and more food is decaying at the docks. Shipping companies urge that men are willing to unload the queue of some to hundred idle vessels if adequate protection is guaranteed. Meantime the strike dictators on Tower Hill issue their edicts, and generously permit some of the public services to continue. One of the most serious shortages is of petrol. Only 350 out of 1,200 "General" motor-omnibuses were on the streets yesterday, and the doomed horse omnibus has been reprieved for a day or two. Some taxicab companies are in straits. Factories are being closed in South London and elsewhere. One of the worst centres of disturbance now is Liverpool, where soldiers are helping the Lord Mayor and police to repress disorder and protect food.

RUSSIAN DOCKERS' STRIKE.

The strike among the dockers at St. Petersburg is growing. Twelve thousand men are now idle, and forty-two British ships are detained.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—The dock strike drags on. A good many day labourers are working, but as many of the stevedores are German they prefer to load and discharge German vessels. The United Shipping Company's passenger boats are unable to sail at the schedule time. Some British vessels have cleared in ballast for Reval and Narva.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.—The majority of the ers at the timber and coal docks have resumed

THE TEETH OF THE HINDUS.

Sir George Birdwood writes, under date St. Dominic's Day:—"If in all this momentous controversy over the House of Lords, which has been filling the columns of "The Times" with such absorbing interest for weeks past, you can considerately spare me sufficient space—referring to the statement by Professor Jessen, President of the Dental Federation, as reported in "The Times" of the 3rd inst., that the people of India had better teeth than the people of England, 'because they lived on simpler food'—I would wish to say that the Hindus eat an inordinate quantity of sugar, and some of their castes also of curry, and other scorching savouries, as also of all sorts of corrosive pickles than which nothing can be more destructive of teeth; and that the true causes of their fine teeth are, among others, (1) their habit of cleaning their teeth with the yielding soft twigs of certain sacred trees, (2) and of chewing 'betelnut' ("Areca catechu") with 'betel-leaf' ("Piper betle") this habit originating in the primitive typological rite of reddening or blackening the teeth and drilling holes in or knocking out one or two of them on the young men and maidens of a community becoming marriageable, and still prevailing among the aborigines of the Indian Archipelago), this habit, in the case of vegetarians like the Hindus, serving not only to mitigate the flatulence of their diet but to strongly consolidate their gums; and (3) above all to the universal Oriental habit, imperative among Hindus, of having their children submitted before marriage to the most anxious physical inspection, particularly of the teeth and nails (teeth being 'doublets' of nails, as the upper and lower jaws are of arms and legs and the head —'Tom Noddy'—of the whole trunk). They regard fine teeth and nails as the most convincing credentials of a sound and vigorous constitution and the happiest guarantees of male descendants. Their teeth are the result of at least 3,000 years' practice of these religious rites

"But much has to be sacrificed to the rigorous rule of the marriages of children being arranged by the parents. It is sound 'eugenics' for tropical and sub-tropical countries. But it has extinguished the 'love chase' after a wife and sub-dued the 'romantic temperament' of our common Aryan humanity to the classical temperament, and made all the difference that separates the peoples of England, Northern (Frankish) France, Germany, and Scandinavia from the peoples of ancient Italy and Greece, and still ancient India, India of the Hindus. If English parents refused their daughter in marriage to the man of her choice because of his dental defects, she would marry him 'in the spight of his teeth,' and rightly by our temperate zone eugenics! The 'love chase' is everything for the moral and physical welfare of the Northern races; and capture, as from the oldest old, and not traffick, our wisest way of wedlock; and it is a German proverb:—'Love in the heart it is more than sound teeth in the head'—even a Hindu's."

THE HEAT IN ENGLAND.

100 Degrees in the Shade.

The great heat which prevailed over England at the close of the third and fourth weeks of July was exceeded on Aug. 9, by temperatures even more abnormal. On each of the previous occasions the thermometer in the shade had risen above 90deg. in many parts of our eastern, midland, and southern counties, and on July 22, it touched 96deg. at Greenwich. The "maxima" on that day were nearly everywhere at least a degree or two high than any in July, and in many places they were the highest recorded not only for August, but for any summer month.

The shade maximum temperatures registered on August 9, in various parts of the metropolitan area and reported to the Meteorological Office the same evening were so little below 100deg. that it is scarcely surprising to find that a reading of that value was actually recorded in the London district. To the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, belongs the doubtful honour of reporting, for the first time in its history a shade temperature officially returned as 100 deg. Fahrenheit. Reliable temperature records kept at Greenwich since 1841, show that in the course of the past 70 years there had been only four instances in which the shade maximum had risen as high eevn as 95 deg. The highest readings were registered on the following dates:—

1868, July 22, 96·6deg. | 1893, August 18, 95·1deg.
1881 July 15, 97·1deg. | 1911 July 22, 95·6deg.

This remarkable temperature of 100deg. was therefore nearly 3deg. in excess of anything previously observed.

In Paris on Wednesday, the maximum temperature was 100·36deg. and this has been exceeded in Paris only once—in July, 1900, when the thermometer rose to 102deg.

THE LACK OF WATER.

Workers in the harvest field found the heat overpowering, and in some farms work had to be discontinued. There is a lack of water in many districts and farmers experience the greatest difficulty in feeding their stock. In Manchester the water supply is causing great anxiety and unless heavy rain falls the water will be cut off between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Workmen on the roof of the Lincoln Minister had to leave work, because the lead was too hot to touch. Placed on the lead a thermometer registered 130deg. Three hundred workers at the Albion Foundry, Beigh, ceased work owing to the heat at 1 o'clock.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir Francis Mowatt, G. C. B., I. S. O., the Right Hon. Russell Rea, M. P., and Sir Mackenzie Dalzell Chalmers, K. C. B., C. S. I., to be Commissioners to inquire into the finances, economic condition, and judicial procedure of Malta. His Majesty has also been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. D. L. H. Baynes, of the Colonial Office, to be Secretary to the Commission.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

The Ex-Shah's Movements.

A meeting of members interested in Persia was held on August 9 at the House of Commons, under the chairmanship of Lord Lamington. In view of the critical state of affairs in Persia it was decided to revive the Persia Committee which sat during the Parliament of 1906-10.

Teheran, August 4 "Times".—Salar-ed-Dowleh, who commands part of the ex-Shah's forces, has demanded 50,000 tomans (about £16,600.) from the Imperial Bank at Kermanshah, offering as security the Customs House which he has seized. Needless to say, the demand has been refused. Both the Bakhtiari and Shiraz trade routes are at present absolutely closed.

St Petersburg, August 4.—Commenting on the advance of the ex-Shah's forces the "Novoe Vremya" foresees, in the absence of a miracle, their arrival at Teheran in from five to ten days.

Teheran, August 7 "Times."—The ex-Shah appears to be now between Sari and Barfrush with a force of possibly 2,000 men chiefly Mazandaranis. He is said to have dismissed his Turcomans, as their looting produced a bad impression. His other force which is chiefly Turcoman, is on the Shahrud road in the neighbourhood of Damghan. This is a strong mountain position which both sides are anxious to secure, and a collision there is expected soon. Unconfirmed rumours say that an engagement has already taken place and allot the victory according to the preference of the narrator. The Amir Mufaghem, the leader of a section of the Bakhtiaris at Burujird, seems disinclined to proceed against Salar-ed-Dowleh. This branch is at a feud with Sardar Assad and is in friendly relation with the Kashgais. The Governor-General of Fars has refused to accept his dismissal from Teheran.

St. Petersburg, August 7.—There has been no news about Mohammed Ali for three days. According to recent telegrams Russian correspondents, who proceeded to Astrabad, were politely requested to leave. The ex-Shah consented to receive only a representative of the Clerico-Reactionary Kolokol, but even this favoured one was invited to depart. It is surmised here that Mohammed Ali was then contemplating and is now carrying out some important move, the results of which may soon be apparent.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CAPTAIN STOKES.

The Teheran correspondent of the "Times" writes under date of August 7:—

I have had a conversation with Mr. Shuster, the Treasurer-General, on the subject of Capt. Stokes's appointment and the views expressed by the "Novoe Vremya." Mr. Shuster said that when, by the authority of the Mejliss, he asked for the services of Capt. Stokes nothing was further from his thoughts than to cause a divergence between England and Russia or between either of these countries and Persia. He sincerely trusted that all apprehensions would be speedily allayed. His object was efficiency. Without a Treasury Gendarmerie financial reform in Persia was impossible. There was no other means of getting in the revenue, and unless the Gendarmerie were organised immediately it would be too late. Swedish officers and others were coming, but it was imperative to have immediately an officer who was thoroughly conversant with the country and the language. Searching for him, he found only Capt. Stokes to hand, no other person possessing his exceptional qualifications. Mr. Shuster believed that when the Treasury Gendarmerie was in working order the Russian Government would fully recognise that it had had no ground for alarm.

St Petersburg, Aug. 7.—The explanation of the British position in the matter of Capt Stokes's appointment given in the "Times", which was received here to-day, impresses Russian friends with a sense of the difficulties involved. Nevertheless, it is thought regrettable that England should find no alternative except an appeal to the Persian Government in a matter concerning a British officer. As the "Novoe Vremya" remarks, such a course will scarcely enhance England's prestige. It is still hoped here that some more effective method may be devised.

The British Minister in Teheran, on August 8, presented a Note to the Persian Government intimating that, should the Persian Government insist on Captain Stokes's appointment, with powers in Northern Persia, Great Britain will recognise the right of Russia to take such steps as she may think proper to safeguard her interests in Northern Persia.

Questions in the Commons.

Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could give any information as to the present state of affairs on August 10 in Persia.

Sir E. Grey: If the hon. and gallant member will give notice of the particular points as to which he desires information, I shall be happy to give what information I can; but an account of the general situation in Persia at this moment would be too long for an oral answer. It was also dealt with in debate on July 27, and on the general situation I do not think I have much to add to what was said then.

Major Anstruther-Gray asked whether the right hon. gentleman had any further news about the doings of the late Shah and if the trade routes were closed.

Sir E. Grey: As to the trade routes, as might be expected from the state of unrest, the condition is not satisfactory. As to the proceedings of the ex-Shah, accounts are not very definite and are inconclusive.

Major Anstruther-Gray: Are the trade routes closed?

Sir E. Grey: I do not say they are all closed, but their condition is not satisfactory.

Mr. Ponsonby asked the Secretary of State whether he had any official information showing that six Russian naval officers had accompanied the ex-Shah on a Russian steamboat to Persian territory.

Sir E. Grey: The answer is in the negative.

Mr. Ponsonby asked the Secretary of State whether his attention had been directed to the forcible release by the Russian Consul at Tabriz, backed by 300 Russian soldiers, of Reschid-ul-Mulk, ex Governor of Ardabil, who had been imprisoned by the Persian authorities for treason; and whether he considered their action consistent with the declaration of absolute non-intervention in Persian affairs made by the Russian Government.

Sir E. Grey: The incident to which the hon. member refers has been brought to my notice. Reschid-ul-Mulk was formerly in bast at the Russian Consulate, and it is stated that Russian intervention was occasioned by the report that he was to be hanged without trial.

Mr. Ponsonby asked whether Major Stokes had been appointed to organise the financial "Gendarmerie" at the special request and nomination of Mr Shuster; and what were the grounds on which objection to this appointment had been taken by the Russian Government.

Sir E. Grey: The appointment in question has been offered to Major Stokes on Mr. Shuster's suggestion. The Russian Government object to the appointment on the ground that it includes the north of Persia, which by the Anglo-Russian Agreement comprises the Russian sphere of interest.

In reply to Mr. Morrell,

Sir E. Grey said: Major Stokes is, or was until a few days ago, Military Attache; at the present moment he is an officer in the Army.

The Earl of Ronaldshay: Is it not a fact that he has sent on his resignation?

Sir E. Grey: I am not quite certain. I rather think he has. At any rate it is a fact that his resignation has not yet been accepted.

The Earl of Ronaldshay asked whether, and, if so, in what respect, the conditions of Captain Stokes's appointment under the Persian Government violated the provisions of the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1907.

Sir E. Grey: The appointment does not violate the letter of the Agreement; but it may be contended that, as regards the northern part of Persia, it would be contrary to its spirit. A corresponding view might no doubt have been taken by his Majesty's Government if a Russian officer, on the expiry of his appointment as Military Attache in Teheran, had been selected to organise a "Gendarmerie" in the part of Persia adjoining the Indian frontier.

Mr. Ponsonby asked, whether the attention of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs had been drawn to the fact that the Russian and German Governments had protested against the apppointment of Mr. Shuster as controller of the finances of Parsia; on what grounds these pretests had been made; and whether the British Government would remonstrate with the Government of Russia and support the appointment of Mr. Shuster.

Sir E. Grey: The only protest made by the Russian and German Governments to which my attention has been called is against the payment of certain charges on the Persian revenue by the Treasurer-General instead of by the Administrator-General of Customs. I understand that, in the case of the Russian Government, this protest is based on an article in the Agreement signed last January by the Persian Government with the Russian Bank for the conversion of the former's debts to Russia. I do not know the ground of the German protest. The matter is not one in which his Majesty's Government have any ground for intervention.

The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent understands that, apart from the fear that Capt. Stokes might be employed in the internecine conflict in Persia, Russia would not have objected to his appointment in Northern Persia any more than Great Britain would object to the employment of a Russian officer in the South. Russia would in present circumstances favour Capt. Stokes's appointment in Southern Persia if he still desires to enter the Persian service.

According to the latest information, the ex-Shah is waiting between Asek and Balfrush until the force under Sardar Arshad has turned the position at the Demaveud Pass. Mohammed Ali will then proceed by the Pass to join Sardar Arshad for the march on Teheran.

VOTES OF CENSURE.

The Political Crisis.

In the House of Commons on August 7, Mr Balfour moved his resolution declaring that the advice given to his Majesty by Ministers, whereby they obtained from the King a pledge that a sufficient number of Peers would be created to pass the Parliament Bill, in the shape in which it left that House, was a gross violation of constitutional liberty, whereby, among many other evil consequences, the people would be precluded from again pronouncing upon the policy of Home Rule. He declared that the Prime Minister, by his policy would leave the Constitution mutilated and shattered, and that the crime of 1911 would have no precedent in our historic past. Mr. Asquith entered into an explanation of the circumstances which led to the King being asked for a pledge as to the creation of Peers, in the event that had happened, and justified the action of the Government as being constitutional and the only possible way of solving the difficulty. Other speakers included Mr. F. E. Smith, Sir R. Finlay, Mr. Ellis Griffith, Mr. Crawshay Williams, Mr. Hunt, Capt. Tryon, Capt. Craig, Sir G. Doughty, Mr. Long, and Mr. Churchill. After the debate had been closured Mr. Balfour's motion was rejected by 365 to 246.

The vote of censure on the Government which Earl Curzon brought forward in the House of Lords on August 8 acquired quite an unexpected interest by the early intervention in the debate of the Marquess of Crewe, who delivered the chief reply from the Front Ministerial Bench. The reason for Lord Crewe's first, and, as he put it, probably his last appearance in the Parliament Bill controversy in the Upper House, is that he has been closely identified with the Prime Minister in the confidential communications now at least partially divulged, which have taken place between the Cabinet and his Majesty the King. It was Lord Crewe who accompanied Mr Asquith to Buckingham Palace on Nov. 16 when the question of the creation of Peers—at least so we are informed—was first before his Majesty—and up to the date of unfortunate accident which brought about his temporary disablement he was conjointly with the Premier "behind the scenes" in everything of moment that took place.

Earl Curzon, in moving the vote of censure, made a slashing onslaught on the Government. He had a crowded audience in all parts of the House, and he put his points in that clear, forcible diction of which he is a master. He accused the Government of having used the prerogative of the Crown in order to crush and subjugate their opponents, seeking to overwhelm them in the House of Lords by mercenary host of four hundred or five hundred Peers, and of presenting what was in effect an ultimatum to the King in such a form that his Majesty had no alternative but to accept it. As applicable to the Prime Minister he paraphrased one of the letters of Junius to the Duke of Grafton: "You began by betraying the people, you end by betraying the King." "We do not," continued the noble Earl, "use as a rule nowadays the full blooded language of the eighteenth century, but if any modern Junius were to say to the Prime Minister, 'You began by coercing the King, you end by betraying the people,' I, at any rate should not quarrel with his language or with his sentiments. Lord Curzon reminded their lordships that there was a prerogative of the people as well as a prerogative of the Crown and he charged the Government with usurping the prerogative of the Crown in order to extinguish the prerogative of the people.

The Marquess Lansdowne, in summing up the Unionist position, deprecated the introduction of any allusion to party domestic differences. On the immediate matter of the vote of censure he maintained that the Government were deserving of it because they had committed an outrage on the Constitution, done a grievous wrong to the House of Lords as one of the branches of the Legislature, a great injustice to the people throughout the country, and had introduced in most regrettable fashion the name of the Sovereign into the arena of party politics. The lastword was with Lord Lansdowne, the House proceeding to a divisions shortly after half-past ten o'clock.

The Lord Chancellor declared the figures to be: For the motion 282; against, 68; anti-Government majority, 214. The Lords are not an emotional assembly, and there was no demonstration.

Acknowledging a resolution forwarded to him by the East Islington Conservative and Unionist Association, Mr. Balfour observes that, so far as the Parliament Bill is concerned, the Second Chamber has been abolished by the revolutionary action of the Government; that the real struggle is in front of us; that it must in any case be severe; and that if the party were unhappily to be divided, it could scarcely hope to be successful. He does not, however, anticipate any such calamity, and he repudiates, for Lord Lansdowne and himself the idea that the policy they recommend is one of "surrender."

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th August, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	24	16	20	16	20
Teheran ...	25	13	5	1	53
Suez	25	13	10	1	23

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacecun will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Zanzibar, Mombassa cable interrupted (11-7-11.)

During interruption of this cable telegrams for British East Africa and Uganda will be forwarded between Zanzibar and Mombassa five times a week by boats doing the journey in 12 to 24 hours at most (22-7-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (8-8-11.)

Cable perim sheikseyed interrupted since noon 23rd (24-7-11).

French lines now working normal. (25-8-11)

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BOGRA GANG CASE.

In the House of Commons on August 8,—Mr. M'Callum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the High Court of Calcutta, in what is known as the Bogra Gang case, has recently acquitted twenty-nine men who had been all convicted by the Sessions Judge of Bogra of alleged dacoity, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from five years to life sentences; that the trial lasted two months, and 250 witnesses were called for the prosecution; and that the case against the accused depended mainly upon the evidence of a police informer which the High Court held to be unreliable; and whether the Secretary of State can say upon whose advice this prosecution was launched upon such evidence.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no information on this subject, but has telegraphed for a report.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Wedgood asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the action of the Governor of Bombay in warning the Senate of the Bombay University against retaining English history as a compulsory subject for the examination for a B.A. degree; what are the grounds of this action; and has it the sanction of the Secretary of State?

Mr. Montagu: I understand that the Senate proposed to substitute "the history of England, political and constitutional," as an obligatory subject for the present group "history and political economy," which includes the history of England (political and constitutional), the history of India, and political economy. The Bombay Government think that the proposed change would encourage cramming, and have in the ordinary course put their opinion before the Senate of the University. There was no necessity for their consulting the Secretary of State before doing so.

THE MONSOON.

On Wednesday, Aug. 9, Mr. Barton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in the interest of trade, he will arrange for daily publication of the official report of rainfall in India during the progress of the monsoon.

Mr. Montagu: The present arrangement is that the Government of India telegraph every week a summary of the crop and weather reports of the provinces, and these, under orders recently given by the Secretary of State, will be communicated to the Press as received. There would be some difficulty in sending daily telegrams, and the Secretary of State does not consider it necessary to alter the present practice. In case of any important change in the monsoon, the Government of India would send an interim telegram, which also would be communicated to the Press.

FAIR WAGES AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is now in a position to state the result of his inquiries into the rates of pay to workmen engaged in connection with the Government contract for rails at Dowlais ironworks; and what action he proposes to take to secure the proper observance of the fair wages clause attached to this contract.

Mr. Edgar Jones also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is now in a position to state what action he has taken, or is prepared to take regarding the wages paid to moulders and others at the Dowlais works.

Mr. Montagu: With the assistance of the Board of Trade and the Fair Wages Committee, I am obtaining all available information as to the rates of wages prevailing in similar works in the same district. I hope to be in a position to answer the hon. member within a few days.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

Sir William Byles asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Midnapore damage suit brought against the district magistrate and two police officers, alleged to have ill-treated certain persons who were accused by them of criminal conspiracy and acquitted in 1909, has now been before the Court of Calcutta for upwards of 160 days, and when it is likely to terminate; and whether the police officers and magistrate are being defended by the legal advisers of the Government of Bengal; and if so, whether there is any precedence for such a course being taken, and what is the cost to the public of Bengal which has already been incurred for this defence.

Mr. Montagu: Judgment for the plaintiffs was given on the 7th inst., and 1,000 Rs. damages awarded. It has been a recognised principle in India for more than sixty years that Government may assist its servants to vindicate their characters when they are attacked in connection with the performance of their official duties. The Bengal Government undertook the defence of the police officers in the cases. I am not in a position at present to state the cost.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, BURMA CIRCLE.

The Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If the Government of Burma have recently passed an order which has the effect of excluding members of the Anglo-Indian community from employment, in the telegraph department of the province; and, if so, will he state the reasons for such action.

Mr Montagu: I have seen a report in the "Rangoon Gazette" of June 13 last, of a meeting at which it was complained that certain candidates for appointment as telegraphists in the Indian Telegraph Department have been told by the Director of Telegraphs, Burma Circle, that the next examination would be open to natives of India and Burma only. The Secretary of State has no official information on the subject.

CREATION OF ANGLO-INDIAN REGIMENTS.

The Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If any suggestion for the creation of Anglo-Indian regiments has been brought to the notice of the Indian Government; if such a suggestion has been considered by them; and, if so, what conclusion they have come to on the subject.

Mr. Montagu: I am afraid I cannot appreciate the precise purport of the noble lord's question. Perhaps he will defer it till a later date, and in the meantime take some opportunity of conferring with me.

LATTER FROM LORD ROBERTS.

The following letter appears in the "Times" of Aug. 9:—

Sir,—Will you permit me to state in a few words why I intend to vote with Lord Halsbury on the 9th inst. Lord Lansdowne's amendments embody safeguards which seem to be essential to the maintenance of the Constitutional. If that is to, it becomes a single matter of duty for me, as long as I have a vote in the House of Lords, to give it against the abandonment of these safeguards. What the consequences may be is not the point at issue. But I am prepared to believe that, in politics as in war, the path of duty is also the path of safety. An outpost, suddenly attacked by an overwhelming force, may not be able to 'save itself from capture by resisting. But if it does its duty and resists to the utmost, it may give the main body a warning and an opportunity to rally, and the position which the enemy has rushed may soon be reoccupied. If it surrenders without firing a shot, the rest of the force will, in all probability, be surprised and routed. By doing its duty the House of Lords may not now be able to prevent the Parliament Bill from being carried, but it may awaken the nation to the real nature of the revolution which is in progress, check its further course, and make possible its reversal in the near future.—Yours very truly, Roberts, F.-M.

The Italian Government have issued a Decree suspending all emigration to Argentina "with a view to upholding the national dignity." This Decree is promulgated because the Argentine Government have insisted on objectionable methods of medical inspection of emigrants and have shown lack of confidence in the Italian hygienic organisation.

The wealth of France in 1908, has been recently estimated by M. Edmond Thery at £11,591,280,000 showing an increase of nearly £2,000,000,000 over the estimate for 1892. Agricultural land is the only form of national property which has declined during the period. Some idea of the great wealth of the country per head may be gathered from the fact that, if the natural wealth were equally divided among the population, every man, woman and child would possess agricultural land to the value of £77, building land to the value of £59, stocks and shares to the value of £106, and personal effects to the value of £21. The total wealth per head would be £292.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Chief Provisions of the Treaty.

Washington, Aug. 5 (Reuter).—The following is the text of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty, which was published here to-day:—

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland being equally desirous of perpetuating the peace, which has happily existed between the two nations as established in 1814 by the Treaty of Ghent which has never since been interrupted by an appeal to arms and which has been confirmed and strengthened in recent years by a number of treaties, whereby pending controversies have been adjusted by agreement or settled by arbitration or as otherwise provided, so that now for the first time there are no important questions of difference outstanding between them, and being resolved that no future differences shall be the cause of hostilities between them or interrupt their good relations of friendship, the High Contracting Parties have therefore determined in furtherance of these ends to conclude a treaty extending the scope and obligations of the policy of arbitration, and have adapted the present Arbitration Treaty of April 4, 1908, so as to exclude certain exceptions contained in that Treaty and to provide a means for the peaceful solution of all questions of difference which it may be found impossible in future to settle by diplomacy. For that purpose they have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries the President of the United States of America, the Hon. Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State of the United States, and his Britannic Majesty the Right Hon. James Bryce, Ambassador Extraodinary in Plenipotentiary in Washington, who, having communicated with one another, and their full powers being found good and in due from have agreed upon the following articles:—

Article I.—All differences hereafter arising between the High Contracting Parties, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, or relating to international matters in which the High Contracting Parties are concerned in virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, and which are justiciable in their nature by reason of their being susceptible to decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at the Hague by the Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, or to some other arbitral tribunal as may be decided in each case by special agreement which special agreement shall provide the organisation of such tribunal and, if necessary, define the scope and powers of the arbitrators, the question or questions at issue, and settle the terms of reference and procedure thereunder. The provisions of Articles 37 to 90, inclusive of the Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes concluded at the second Peace Conference at the Hague on Oct. 18, 1907, shall be so far applicable, unless they are inconsistent with or are modified by the provisions of the special agreement, to be concluded in each case, and, excepting Articles 53 and 54, such conventions shall govern the arbitration proceedings to be taken under this treaty. The special agreement in each case shall be made on the part of the United States by the President of the United States by or with the advice or consent of the Senate thereof, his Majesty's Government reserving the right before concluding a special agreement in any matter affecting the interests of a self-governing Dominion of the British Empire to obtain of the governments of that Dominion, such agreement to be binding when confirmed by the two Governments by the exchange of Notes.

Article II. provides for the institution of a joint High Commission of Inquiry "to which upon the request of either party there shall be referred for impartial and conscientious investigation any controversy between the parties within the scope of Article I before such controversy is submitted to arbitration, also any other controversy hereafter arising between them even if they are not agreed that it falls within the scope of Article I. providing, however, that such reference may be postponed until the expiration of one year after the date of a formal request therefore in order to afford an opportunity for the diplomatic discussion and adjustment of the questions in controversy if either party desire such postponement." The same Article says that the Commission of Inquiry shall be constituded by each nation designating three of its Nationals to act, or the Commission may be otherwise constituted in any particular case by terms of reference, the membership of the Commission and the terms of reference to be determined in each case by an exchange of Notes. The provisions of Article 9 to 36 inclusive of the Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes concluded at the Hague in 1907, as far as applicable and unless modified by the terms of reference in any particular case, shall govern the organisation and procedure of the Commission.

Article III. says that the Commission shall be authorised to examine into and report upon particular questions or matters referred to it for the purpose of facilitating the solution of disputes by "elucidating the facts and defining the issues presented in such questions, and shall also include in its report such recommendations and conclusions as are appropriate." These reports, however, are not to be regarded as decisions either on law or on facts, and shall in no way have the character of an arbitral award. The question whether an international difference shall be subject to arbitration under Article I. of this Treaty may be submitted to the Commission, and if all, or all but one of the member of the Commission agree to report that such difference is within Article I., it shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty.

Article IV. gives the Commission power to administer oaths to witnesses and to take evidence on oath. In the inquiry both sides must be heard, and each party shall be entitled to appoint an agent, whose duty it will be to represent his Government before the Commission and to present either personally or through counsel such evidence and arguments as he may deem necessary.

Article V. says that the Commission shall meet when called upon to make an examination and report. The Commission may fix such times and places for its meeting as may be necessary, subject at all times and to special call or direction of the two Governments. Each Commissioner must subscribe a solemn declaration in writing that he will faithfully perform the duties imposed by this Treaty. Both sections of the Commission shall each appoint a secretary, who together shall act as joint secretaries of the Commission at its joint sessions. The Commission may employ experts and clerical assistants from time to time, whose salaries shall be paid by their respective Governments. All reasonable and necessary joint expenses shall be paid in equal moities by the High Contracting Parties.

Article VI. makes this treaty supersede the Arbitration Treaty of 1908, but provides that it shall in no way affect the provisions of the Treaty of 1909 relating to questions arising between the United States and Canada.

Article VII. provides that the Treaty shall become effective at the date of the exchange of ratifications in Washington and shall be terminable by twenty four months written notice given by either of the High Contracting Parties.

The Arbitration Treaty with France is practically identical with the British Treaty, except as regards the preambles and some small defferences, such as the dates of existing treaties referred to and some mechanical differences in the treaty making methods of the two Governments. The British Treaty alone requires the concurrence of self governing Dominion affected by the proposed arbitration.—"Reuter."

SUBMISSION TO THE SENATE.

The Arbitration Treaties were referred by the Senate on Aug. 5 to the Committee on Foreign Relations. In compliance with the wishes of the Administration it was decided to publish the text. The ratification of the Treaties this session by the Senate would seem to be dependent on the strength of public opinion.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate met twice on Aug 9 in order to hear a statement by Mr. Knox on the Treaties, and afterwards to discuss them. The aims of the Treaties are unanimously approved, though there is some opposition to the form in which they are drawn up.

The Austrian Military and Naval Manœuvres this autumn will be on a very large scale. On land, nearly 120,000 troops, with 288 field guns, 20 howitzers, and 150 machine guns, are to take part. The plan of the Naval Manœuvres is an attack and defence of a Dalmatian port. The attack will be made by most of the great battleships and cruisers taking part in the Manœuvres, while the repelling forces will be the soldiers on land, supported only by torpedo boats.

FOOD SUPPLY IN WAR TIME.

Navy League and the Royal Commissioners' Report.

The following memorandum on the question of food supply in time of war has been issued over the signatures of the President and Secretary of the Navy League:—

The Executive Committee of the Navy League have had under consideration the extent to which the food supply of the people of these islands may be affected in the event of International complications, and have applied the provisions of the Declaration of London to the conclusions arrived at by the Royal Commission on the Supply of Food and Raw Material in Time of War.

The committee recognise that as neutrals have now but little interest in protesting against any action on the part of belligerents in the seizure of food on its way to this country, the safety and continuity of the food supply of our people are placed in greater jeopardy than heretofore.

It is desired, therefore, to direct attention to the urgency of giving effect to such of the recommendations of the Royal Commissions as will tend to safeguard the public against a "panic" rise in prices due to all or any of the circumstances which would accompany the outbreak of a great war, and to obviate the distress which will in consequence be inflicted upon the working classes.

On this last point the views of the Report of the Royal Commission as given in paragraph 235, page 59, may be quoted:—

"We do regard with much concern the effect of war upon prices, and especially, therefore, on the condition of the poorer classes; for they will be the first to feel the pinch, and it is on them that the strain of increased prices would chiefly fall."

The committee wish also to emphasise the possible danger which presents itself in the pressure which might be brought to bear upon the Government of the country under the operation of a panic such as occurred in the United States at the time of the Spanish American war, which, as Admiral Mahan has pointed out in his work "Lessons of the War with Spain," adversely affected the strategical disposition of the American Fleet.

The committee do not identify themselves with any one of the many schemes for the greater safety of national food supply which have been submitted to the Royal Commission, but it may be proper to point out that the Royal Commission expressed the opinion that "a scheme for offering storage room rent free would be open to fewest objections from the general economic or trade point of view, and that such a scheme might be tried as an experiment."

The suggestion of the Royal Commission that storage capacity for four million quarters—i.e., between six and seven weeks' supply—could be provided at an annual expenditure of £100,000. is, in the opinion of the committee, worthy of further consideration. The committee understand that it is the proposal of his Majesty's Government to provide for payment of members of the House of Commons at an annual expenditure of £268,000, equivalent to a capital investment of over eight millions sterling at 3 per cent. The committee venture to submit that it is infinitely more important from the national standpoint that if financial provision cannot otherwise be made for insurance of the people's food supply, the sum suggested for the payment of members of Parliament should be allocated to this purpose.

NATIONAL INDEMNITY.

The Royal Commission recommended the institution of a system of national indemnity in order to safeguard food supply in time of war. So strongly is this the opinion of the Royal Commission that they set out the following views in paragraphs 268 and 269, page 62, of the Report:—

"We are of opinion that a small expert committee should be appointed to investigate the subject and frame a scheme after consultation with underwriters and others interested in our mercantile marine. Having regard to the importance of complete preparation being made in peace to provide for the exigencies of sudden war, we desire to express the hope that there may be no undue delay in taking this step, and in completing all arrangements necessary; for the effective operation of any such scheme will depend upon knowledge during apprehension of war that it is ready to be promptly put in force.

"We look mainly for security to the strength of our navy; but we rely in only a less degree upon the widespread resources of our mercantile fleet and its power to carry on our trade and reach all possible sources of supply wherever they exist; and we believe that a guarded and well considered scheme of national indemnity would act as a powerful addition to our resources, because it would tend to keep down the cost of transport, and therefore would go far in the direction of preventing high prices in time of war, while at the same time it would be a stimulous to the enterprise of British shipowners."

The committee regret that on this subject differences of opinion are expressed in the report of the Royal Commission and in the report of the Departmental Committee on a National Guarantee for the War Risks of Shipping [Cd. 4161]. They would, however, lay stress on the following observations of Sir George Sydenham Clarke, now Governor of Bombay, which appear as an appendix to the report of the Department Committee:—

"I believe that the exaggeration of war risks leading to excessive and violently fluctuating insurance rates, to the weakening of the values of policies or securities and possibly to the closing of insurance markets, might, by imposing a serious check upon the operations of the mercantile marine entail grave national danger. After the early stage of war have passed it is to be expected that estimate of maritime risks will begin to approximate to true standards. This early period during which insurance is as one witness admitted a system of betting against capture must, therefore, be regarded as critical. If the State can succeed in steadying rates until they rest upon a reasoned basis all that is necessary will be attained."

The committee submit that a new situation is being created in view of the provisions of the declaration of London, which notwithstanding the findings of the committee which reported on a national guarantee for the war risks of shipping necessitates a further examination of the proposals of the Royal Commission for a scheme of national indemnity.

The foregoing propositions deal with the problem of national food supply on the assumption that there will be ample

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Aug. 8.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments to be made to the personal staff of Gen C W H Douglas, Com-in-Chief, Southern Command:—Cap H M Pryce-Jones, Coldstream Guards, from A D C, to be Asst Mil Secretary, vice Brev Maj R S May, Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt, whose tenure has expired; Lieut P R Laurie, 2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys, to be A D C Aug 1 Lieut E J McCloughin, Bedfordshire Regt, to be A D C to Mr. J J Thorburn, Governor and Com-in-Chief, Gold Coast Colony June 16.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys—Lieut P R Laurie is seconded for service on the Staff, Lieut S J Hardy to be Adj, Lieut S J Hardy, Adj to be Capt under the provisions of Articles 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Aug 1; Sec Lieut to be Lieut:—The Hon A A L Melville July 5; W H B Callander Aug. 1.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.—Lieut.-Col and Brev Col F J S Cleeve, on completion of five years, service as regimental Lieut Col retire on retired pay Aug 1.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brev Col J E O'H Hamilton, on completion of five years service as a regimental Lieut Col, retires on retired pay Maj A C de L Joly de Lotbiniere, to be Lieut Col vice Brev Col J E O'H Hamilton Aug 6.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Supernum Capt W E Nicol is restored to establishment July 20.

Infantry.

Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Sec Lieut B U B Tower to be Lieut May 25.

Devonshire Regt—Sec Lieut G A Anstey to be Lieut June 7.

Welsh Regt—Lieuts to be Capts—A H Hobbs, and to remain seconded P L W Powell, and to remain seconded E H H Westby Sec Lieut J N Gibbey to be Lieut May 15.

Gordon Highlanders—Subernum Lieut J K Trotter is restored to establishment July 24.

Royal Army Medical Corps,

Majors to be Lieut, Cols— T Mc Culloch, M B vice Sir J Fayrar Bt retired J Ritchie, M B vice T H F Clarkson, retired S Macdonald, M B vice D M Saunders, retired M P C Holt D S O vice H W Austin, retired July 29 W L Gray, M B vice G W Brazier Craigh, retired E G Browne, vice D Hennessy, retired Aug 2.

Army Chaplains Department.

Rev R E V Hanson, Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, 3rd Class July 1.

Memoranda.

Col S C N Grant, Director General of Ordnance Survey, is placed on retired pay Aug 7 Brev Col L S Blackden, Half-pay list, to be Col July 8.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Artillery—Lieut A J North resigns his commission Aug 9.

Antrim Royal Garrison Artillery—Sec Lieut on prob G H N Donnelly is confirmed in his rank.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Royal Monmouthshire—Sec Lieut A B O Parish, from 4th batt Dorsetshire Reg, to be Sec Lieut on prob Aug 9.

Infantry.

3rd Batt Buffs East Kent Reg—Cadet Bomb W H Martin, from Cambridge Univ Contng, O T C, to be Sec Lieut on prob Aug 9.

3rd Batt King's Own Royal Lancaster Reg—Lieut H S Wright is seconded for service under Colonial Office July 26.

3rd Batt East Yorkshire Reg—Capt and Hon Maj F C Strickland-Constable to be Maj April 27,

4th Batt Lancashire Fusiliers—Cadet Crop R Northover, from Univ of London Contng, O T C, to be Sec Lieut an prob July 24.

3rd Batt Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Reg—Capt R C A Palmer-Morewood resigns his commission Aug 9 Sec Lieut E N Drury-Lowe to be Lieut July 25.

3rd Batt Durham L I—Sec Lieut C E Smith to be Lieut July 10.

3rd Batt Seaforth Highlanders—V M Price, late Cadet Eton Coll Contng, O T C, to be Sec Lieut on prob Aug 9.

3rd Batt Princes Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—A R Colquhoun to be Sec Lieut on prob Aug 9.

4th Batt Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Sec Lieut A B Wardlaw Ramsay to be Lieut June 18.

4th Batt Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Supernum Maj J A Meldon is restored to Establishment April 1.

Admiralty, 1st August.

In accordance with the provisions of His Late Majesty's Order in Council of the 18th October, 1909:—Lieutenant Robert Francis Pitcairn has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Miss Margaret Brand Paterson has this day been appointed a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service on probation.

War Office, 4th August,

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-General William E. Blewitt, C.B., C.M.G., to command the Southern Coast Defences vice Major-General J. K. Trotter, C.B., C.M.G., who has been placed on retired pay. Dated 24th July.

Colonel Alexander W. Roper, from the Half pay List, to be a Chief Engineer, vice Colonel P. R. Burn-Clerk-Rattray, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 29th July.

Major Edward J. Buckley, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, vice Major J. L. J. Clarke, the East Yorkshire Regiment whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 31st July.

Captain Maximilian St. L. Simon, Royal Engineers, to be a Staff Captain at the War Office, vice Captain R. Walker, Royal Engineers, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 29th July.

Lieutenant Guy Blewitt, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General W E Blewitt, C B, C M G Dated 24th July.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards, Captain The Honourable Hugh Dawnay, D S O, from The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own, to be Major, vice J. C. Brenton, M V O, D S O, retired Dated 18th January, 1911, but not to draw pay on allowances prior to 5th August.

Second Lieutenant on probation Stewart Graham Menzies, to be Second Lieutenant Dated 1st August.

3nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Boys, Captain Laurie C F Oppenheim retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Dated 5th August.

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel William Belk, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 4th August.

Major Richard L Mullens, from the 2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice W Belk. Dated 5th August.

12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers, Captain William B Bell, from Indian Army, to be Captain, vice H E Connop, who exchanges. Dated 22nd May.

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, Second Lieutenant Charles E D Dubs to be Lieutenant. Dated 27th June.

20th Hussars, Captain Morris E Richardson is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry. Dated 15th July.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Colonel Lewis Jones, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Half pay List. Dated 5th August.

Major Philip G. Twining to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Brevet Colonel L. Jones. Dated 5th August.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Marteine Kemes Arundel Lloyd to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 1st August.

Coldstream Guards the undermentioned Second Lieutenants (on probation) to be Second Lieutenant Dated 1st August.

John Malcolm Younger

The Honorable Lionel Hallam Tendyson.

Irish Guards, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Theodore H. Galton resigns his commission. Dated 5th August.

Infantry.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Lasely M Buller to be Lieutenant Dated 21st June.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment, Captain Thomas N S M Howard is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 9th July.

Supernumerary Captain Leighton Hume-Spry D S O, is restored to the establishment Dated 9th July.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenat Harold S Pinder to be Lieutenant Dated 7th June.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment, Captain Ernest S. Broun is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 19th July.

The Cheshire Regiment, Captain Thomas G Cousin to be Major Dated 19th July.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Captain and Brevet Major Richard E P Gabbett to be Major. Dated 26th July.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Captain George C Adams is placed on the Half-pay List at his own request, under the provisions of Article 271, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 5th August.

The Worcestershire Regiment. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Rupert Heymann. Dated 5th April. Ralph B Horsefield. Dated 21st April.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Supernumerary Captain Joseph L Swainson is restored to the establishment. Dated 6th July.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Richard J Smyly is restored to the establishment. Dated 15th July.

The Durham Light Infantry, Lieutenant The Honourable Rowland T St John is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 17th July.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albanys, Second Lieutenant William A A Middleton to be Lieutenant. Dated 27th June.

The Prince of Wales Leinster Regiment Royal Canadians, Lieutenant Haworth P Massy is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 12th July.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Supernumerary Captain John McD. Haskard is restored to the establishment. Dated 28th June.

The West India Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 8th July:—Edward V Moore, and to remain seconded. John G V Hars, and to remain seconded. Edmund C Ogle. Second Lieutenant George L Torrens to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th July.

The Army Service Corps.

Captain Herbert A Stewart is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Army Service Corps. Dated 1st August.

Captain Frederick J Reid is restored to the establishment Dated 1st August.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, The undermentioned Captains to be Majors Dated 27th July:—

William A Woodside, Littleton F F Winslow, Otto W A Elsner, Arthur A Seeds, M D Henry S Anderson, Langford N Lloyd, D S O, Thomas C MacKenzie, D S O, Edward P Connolly, James H R Bond, and Harold H Norman.

Naval Ordnance Department, Assistant Comptroller General of Ordnance and Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh M Aplin is retired from the Army Dated 5th August.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Alice Gwendoline Dempster to be Staff Nurse (provisionally). Dated 20th July.

Memoranda.

Colonel William Huskisson is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 24th May,

Brevet Colonel Leonard S. Blackden, Half pay List, to be Colonel. Dated 13th June.

Major Archibald S. Dunlop, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Half-pay List, and to retain his appointment as a Chief Instructor (General Staff Officer 2nd grade) at the Royal Military Academy. Dated 19th July.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Charles H. Thorne, 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, is granted the Honorary rank of Major. Dated 5th August.

General Reserve of Officers.

Second Lieutenant Harvey B. Jay resigns his Commisson. Dated 5th August.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place at Dalhousie, in the autumn, between Capt. W. G. K. Green, 36th Jacob's Horse, fifth son of the Rev. Alfred Green, Clevedon, Somersetshire, and Lilian, youngest daughter of the late Col. P. W. Powlett, C. B., C. S. I.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place at the end of August, between William A. Cosgrave, Indian Civil Service, elder son of Henry A. Cosgrave, J. P., of 67 Pembroke Road, Dublin, and Maude Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late C. F. Gale, of Cheltenham.

The marriage arranged between Geoffrey C. Sankey, I. C. S., Eastern Bengal and Assam, elder son of Charles Sankey, of Ladywell, Speen, Newbury and Anna Russell (Nan), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. da Costa Ricci, of Cape Town, South Africa, and Brynheulog, Pontardawe, Glamorganshire, will take place at Calcutta, early in December.

The marriage arranged between Capt. A. E. Coningham, R. E., son of Major-Gen. Coningham and Mrs. Coningham, of 98 Sydney Place, Bath, and Amy Gwendolen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Beaumont, of Coggeshall, Essex, will take place on Oct. 4.

The marriage arranged between Capt. Grant, Royal Army Medical Corps, son of Dr. and Mrs. Grant, 169 Queen's Gate, and Miss Winefred Roberts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, retired Indian Civil Service, of Netley Abbey, will take place on Tuesday next at Netley.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Aug 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major R Heard, I M S, B
Capt, J F James, I M S, B
Capt, S W Egerton, I A, B
Mr W R Gourlay, B Cov
Mr H Cameron, B
Mr E S L Beddy, B
Mr C B Job, B
Mr E R Jardine, B
Mr A W King, B
Mr J J A Page, B
Mr M E Monks, B
Mr J M Roberts, B
Lieut-Col S E Prall, I M S Bo
Mr V M Griffiths, Bo
Brig-Gen J G Turner, C B
Lieut-Col A R Reynolds R E
Lieut-Col J L Parker, R A
Major K H Jaskson, I A
Major W H Norman, 11 Lrs
Major J S M Shaw, D S O 15 Lrs
Major W A Stokes, R E
Capt R C Fergusson, R A
Capt J F C Dalmahoy, 40 Pathans
Lieut F C C Y Brown 17 Cav
Lieut G Henderson, 38 C I H
Assistant Engineer R H Baker, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr W R Gourlay, B Cov, 4 week
Mr A G Halliday, B 5 Mo
Mr W R R M Bannett, B 6 mo M C
Mr E G Bullard, B 3 mo 20 days on M C
Mr A C Robertson, B 9 days
Mr A J Oliver, B, 1 mo 15 days
Mr T E King, B 6 mo M C
Mr E H Clarke, B 2 mo M C
Mr F A Cooper, B 7 days on M C
Mr H Davies, B, 6 mo M C
Mr C H Wellaston, B, 2 days on M C
Mr P Saunders, B, 2 mo M C
Lieut-Col S E Prall, I M S Bo, 14 days
Mr F W Allison, Bo Cov, 4 days
Mr S G Collett, Bo 12 day
Colonel St G L Steele, C B to Oct 15 1911
Major H C Holman, D S O 6 mo M C
Major W F Newnham 24 Poona H, 3 mo M C
Capt C E Hunt, 34 S Prs 3 days
Capt S S W Paddon; 36 Jacob's Horse 10 days
Capt G A Hawkes, 36 Jacob's H 1 day
Capt B G S Clarke, 10 GR 3 mo M C
Capt W M Huggins, I O D 6 mo M C
Capt H Y Salkeld, 2 Lrs 3 mo
Capt T R C Price, 11 Lrs to Oct 15 1911
Lieut H P Steel, 129 D C O, Bel 6 mo M C
Lieut C C S Brownlow, 20 Punj 4 mo M C
Lieut R H Bagg, B A, I O D, 3 mo M C
Lieut G C B Musgrave I A 6 mo M C
Lieut G F S Alen, 32 Lrs 2 mo M C
Lieut M G G Campbell, R E to date of arrival
Sr Nursing Sister C L Cusing Q A M N S, 8 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W H Humby, B
Mr B C Wernicke, B
Mr C C Collingood, B
Mr G W C Lisle, B
Lieut-Col H M Johnstone, Lrs
Lieut-Col A H Dennys, 125 Rifles
Major H W Johnston, 67 Punj
Capt G F Gretton, 7 Lrs

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IN LIGHTER VEIN.

PEACH AND PEAR.

When I was born ma said I was a peach. Pa said he was glad I wasn't a pear.

NOT A REQUISITE.

And do you have to be called in the morning? asked the lady who was about to engage a new girl.

I don't have to be, mum, replied the applicant, unless you happens to need me.

WORK—A DRAWBACK.

An English humorist, on returning from America, was trying to explain to a friend the glories of California. After listening very patiently, the friend said—But there must be some disadvantages in living there?

Oh, no, said the humorist. It is a perfectly ideal place for any man who will work.

Ah, broke in the friend, I knew there were some disadvantages.

COULD NOT REMEMBER.

An absent minded man was wending his way unsteadily homeward about 4 o'clock one morning. He was soliloquising.

I wish I wasn't—hic—so absent-minded. I can't r'member f' the life of me—hic—whether m'wife told me t'have—hic—three drinks and be home at 10 o'clock, or to have ten drinks—hic—and be home at—and then he fell asleep in his tracks.

WOODEN.

A cycling masher was riding down hill the other day, when his hat blew off. A passing countryman picked it up and took it to him as he circled round, saving him the trouble of getting off.

I really must get a hat-guard to keep it on, remarked the masher as he rode off without a word of thanks.

The yokel's reply was short, but expressive. It was simply, Get a nail!

RISE AND FALL.

An American tourist walking down a street of a large town in Scotland, noticed a sign over a shop door—Portmanteaux, travelling bags, overland trunks, &c. Thinking to take a rise out of the shopman, he went in, and the following dialogue ensued:—

American—Have you got an overland trunk?

Sandy—Yes, sir.

American—Could you please supply me with an underland trunk?

Sandy—Yes, sir. Here, Frank, show this gent to the coffin department.

THE HERO'S WISH.

The regiment was formed upon the barrack square and the commanding officer was about to reward an Irish soldier for some act of great bravery.

Now, my men, said he, I am very proud to pin this medal on the breast of Patrick Flynn, and lodge £5 to his credit in the bank, as a reward for his great pluck.

Pat blushed, looked at his superior officer and said—If it's all the same to you, sir, I'd rather you'd pin the £5-note on me chist and lodge the medal in the bank.

PREVENT THEM BURSTING.

He was a raw recruit, just enrolled in a crack cavalry regiment, and paying his first visit to the riding-school.

Ere's yer horse, said the instructor.

The recruit advanced, took the bridle gingerly, and examined his mount with great care.

What's it got this strap round it for? he asked, pointing to the girth.

Well, explained the instructor solemnly, you see, all our horses 'ave a keen sense of humor, an' as they sometimes 'ave sudden fits of laughter when they see the recruits, we put bands round 'em to keep 'em from burstin' their sides!

THEY GOT SEATS.

The excursion train was crowded, and Smithson and Wilkinson moved slowly along the platform, gazing bewilderedly into the densely-packed carriages.

Phew! Whatever shall we do enquired Wilkinson, with a whistle of dismay.

Without deigning to reply, Smithson bawled out at the top of his voice:—

Great bargain sale now open at Jenkins'. Commences to-day instead of Monday. Five-guinea hats at 3·6 apiece, and unshrinkable summer skirts at 2-11!

One hundred and sixty-seven ladies simultaneously vacated the carriages and scrambled to the nearest exit, and the two male excursionists quietly selected their seats and commenced smoking.

HIS ONE AMUSEMENT.

He was a quiet young man, and he had called upon the same girl for five years without in any way divulging his future plan of campaign. Not unnaturally the damsel had grown weary of this, and to clear the air she decided that Henry must be dealt with firmly.

So one evening she said, without any advance on the young man's part, No, Mr. Maggs, I cannot marry you, so it is useless for you to see me again.

Alas! murmurmed the youth, what shall I do? What shall I do?

Oh, do not take it so hard, Henry. I will reconsider ——

It isn't that, interrupted the man, but what shall I do for a place to go to during the long evenings of the coming winter!

FAMILY MATTERS.

A certain family had some theatre tickets which, not being able to use, they turned over to a servant girl, who said she had never been to a theatre. After receiving directions the girl started out. About 9 o'clock the family were surprised to see the girl back, and went to her room to see what the matter was.

Why, Mary, didn't you find the place? was asked.

Indade I did, and it was a foine place, and a gentleman showed me a sate near the front.

And why didn't you stop?

Well, ivery man was looking at a foine pictur' up front, and the place was full of foine ladies and gentlemen, and after a bit they took the pictur' up, an' some people came out and began talking family matters, and so I thought I'd better come home.

POLITENESS DID NOT PAY.

A lecturer who had for several minutes harangued his audience on the beauties of politeness was interrupted by a man who rose and said—

That's all very well—mighty fine talkin' an' all that, but in this town politeness doesn't pay.

You, are mistaken, sir, the lecturer answered; politeness pays in any and all towns.

No, you are wrong, the interrupter persisted; it doesn't pay here. I'll tell you why. For some time I have been eating at a lunch counter round yonder, and I noticed that every man sat up to the counter with his hat on, and as I wasn't brought up that way, I thought I would take off my hat, and I did so.

Well, but did anyone object? the lecturer asked.

Oh, no, there was no objection; but, you see, some fellow stole my hat.

A TIP FOR TRAVELLERS.

Scene—Scottish railway-station. Ticket collector, in making collection, finds an old gentleman fumbling in his pocket for his ticket.

Ticket Collector—Tickets, please!

Old Gentleman—I'm just looking for it.

Ticket Collector—Well, I'll look in in again in a few minutes. See and have it ready then.

Ticket collector returns shortly, but the old gentleman is still looking for it.

Ticket Collector (suddenly)—Why, you have it in your mouth, man.

Old Gentleman (giving him the ticket)—Oh, so I hae. Here you are.

Another passenger in the carriage as the train moves on, to first passenger—I'm afraid you're losing your memory, sir.

First Passenger—Nat fear o' that, nae fear o' that. The ticket was a fortnicht auld an' I was just sookin' the late aff't.

WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.

Jones was a man whose boast had always been that whatever he dared he could do, but his braggadocio ended rather seriously—for him.

His friends declared that he would not stay in a certain haunted room for one night, and as the idea of being afraid of anything was particularly distasteful to him Jones decided to accept the challeng to do so.

He slipped a revolver under his pillow and slept peacefully for a few hours. Then he was awakened by a peculiar moaning sound, the weirdness of which thrilled him with an apprehensive fear and a longing for home.

Looking towards the foot of the bed he thought he saw—a human hand!

Remove that hand or I fire! he shouted, bracing himself up for action.

One—two—three—no reply—then bang!

And that's how Jones lost three of his toes.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 24.] [BOMBAY, August 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Fins.	Mins.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 3-16		1-16
do. Rates ...	94 1-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 5-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-8	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 3-16	un	chgd
Bar silver in New York ...	52 1-4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-26 1-2		
do. do. at Berlin...	20-48 1-2		
do. do. New York ...	4-86		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight ...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 3-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £125,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£40,900,000	Inc.	£300,000
Public Deposits	...£ 8,100,000	Inc.	£200,000
Other Deposits	...£43,500,000	Inc.	£2,0,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	Unchanged	
Other Securities	...£25,200,000	Dec.	£5 ,000
Notes and Gold	...£29 500,000	Inc.	£900,000

The Bank's Reserve is 57 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Fair demand.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	Firm with a fair demand.	
Total Sales	...	4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		2.0
Imports	...	.....
Mid-Americans	...	6·81+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 11-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·35 +0 1	6·12 +0 1	6·07 unchgd	6·04 unchgd	6·04 unchgd
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	
6·04 unchgd	6·05 unchgd	6·07 unchgd	6·03 unchgd	

B. 10-20 at Rs. 9-6 p. p.

New York Official n on call Oct. 11-23 Jan. 11-33
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11-23 Jan. 11-31

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	13,000
Receipts at „ Last year	...	7,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	3,000
Exports to Continent	...	1,000
Spot Cotton—	...	12·70 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·79—03		Declined on unfavorable cables and advanced later on bullish private crop reports.
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·37—04		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...	12 unchgd
Futures month of Oct.	...	Manipulated.
Futures month of Dec.	...	
Tone of Spot Cotton	...	Firm.

Additional Cotton quotations :—Unchanged.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 35 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 35 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 35 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Value D. l'.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs.— ... Nominal No sellers.
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Buyers &c.—Value.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 35 1-2—1-8
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawn. per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship 49 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nominal.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 51—3-1
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Done.
Brown Cawnpore ... 47—1-2
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone—Irregular.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 7¼ unchgd.
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 67 1-4+3-1
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4-10—Aug.-Sept.—Buyers. Firm.

METALS—

Copper Brazlers	... £ 67 1-4
Yellow Metal	... d 6 1-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£56 3-16

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal...Nominal.

ARRIVALS—
"G. Ford Lacieu," "Triestz."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 16 11 1-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Steady and moderate.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India. ..16-3—Sellers.
Do Months of Shipments ... Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Nominal and neglected.
German Beet-roots 88 p.c. ...14 1 1-2—Sellers.
Months of shipments ...October.
Tone—Market opened firm and closed easier.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India .. 13 10 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipment's ,, Jan.-March.
Tone—Nothing doing steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...14-6—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—Unchanged. Very quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [25th August, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
6 Boxes Bulns..	3,07,200	London	Chartered Bank
1 Box Bulns ...	88,400	do	Hongkong Bank
2 Boxes Bulns.	1,53,600	do	Eastern Bank
1 Box Bulns ..	19,200	do	International Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 23rd Aug., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	31	35,270
B B and C I Railway ...	25	29,808

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32 to 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	...170 1-4 to 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...153
Shanghai „	...176 1-2
Japan „	...150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	Rs.	96	6 0
Forward	...	96	4 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs	24	0 6
Australian „ ...	„	24	0 6
Sovereigns „ ...	„	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	„	61	5 0
„ 1st Settlement	„	61	5 0
„ 2nd „	„	61	6 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, 45·80 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 4·20 lakhs T. T., at 1s. 4 1-16d. tenderers receiving 84 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 50 lakhs and for the next week 50 lakhs are again offered.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	10,53,000
Other Deposits.....	35,32,000	.....
Sundries	.....	27,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	5,75,000
Other Authorized Securities	6,11,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	8,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	15,43,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,80,000	.....
Bullion	.....	23,000
Balances with other Banks.	2,24,000	.....
Sundries	.....	47,000
Cash	34,97,000	.....

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	25	400,801	422,820
Central India... ...	.....	147,521	222,933
Barsee and Nagar ...	.....	117,093	270,313
Berar	.....	359,614	525,996
Central Provinces ...	293	150,415	293,984
Total Comras ...	323	1,175,444	1,736,076
Dholleras	545	288,221	254,807
Broach	.....	218,511	305,419
Compta and Dharwar.	3,184	252,815	245,784
Westerns	770	45,548	41,135
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	.....	296,534	408,993
Bengals (Bajputana)...	225	136,698	123,058
Sind	192	68,876	42,635
Persian	88	3,003	3,979
American	.....	6,653	866
Egyptian	.....	2,613	650
Other sorts	.....	538	270
Total ...	5,337	2,475,454	3,163,592

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales. 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week..	5,327	6,622	— 1,295
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 24th Aug.	2,475,459	3,163,592	—688,133
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	1,993	11,127	— 9,129
China ...			
Japan ...	2,015	1,896	+ 119
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	4,013	13,023	9,010
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 24th Aug			
Europe ...	924,320	1,069,901	—145,271
China ...	14,510	98,167	— 83,657
Japan ...	598,152	844,023	—245,871
Coast Ports ...	31,661	37,047	— 5,386
Total...	1,568,953	2,049,138	—480,185
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	2,894	2,798	+ 96
China ...			
Japan ...	Nil.	1,910	— 1,910
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 12th Aug 1911—13,783 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 17th June 1911—5,291 bales.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

During the week Home markets have improved. Crop reports from America are conflicting and Liverpool strikes have not yet completely ended. The drought and boll weevil period is not yet ended and reports of damage to the crop continue to come in. Miss Giles has already reduced her estimate of conditions up to the 15th instant from 90·5 to 82·9 per cent. and the next Bureau report is awaited anxiously.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference.
Futures Oct. ...	11·23	11·29	+06
„ Dec. ...	11·27	11·37	+10
Spot ...	12·40	12·70	+30
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	11·17	11·23	+06
„ Dec. ...	11·18	11·31	+13
Spot ...	11 7-8	12	+1-8
Liverpool—			
Futures Aug.-Sept.	6·27	6·35	+08
„ Nov.-Dec...	5·95	6·04	+09
Spot ...	6·73	6·81	+08

In the local market there has been very little business passing. Exporters have sold some New Crop Fine M. G. Akola-Khamgaon and Broach, and the market has been easier owing to the absence of buying orders.

The ready business has been interrupted owing to Hindu holidays. Local mills have bought very sparingly and there is no appreciable change in prices.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	300	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„	297	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	„	274	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„	2·35	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„	276	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	268	„
Fine M G Bengal	„	289	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	284	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	276	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„	260	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	4,900 bales
Total Imports ...	...	2,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·38 +03	6·14 +02	6·09 +02	6·06 +02
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	Apl.-May.
6·06	6·06	6·05	6·09	6·10

FREIGHTS.

Market has not been quite so active as last week. Though rates have been maintained generally.
Following, business was done :—
Antwerp, 500 tons seed early Sept. 15-6.
Havre, 1,200 tons seed cotton August at 20.
Havre, 1,000 tons seed cotton Sept. at 16.
Hamburg, 300 tons light seed August at 15-9 cotton at 16-6 and 17.
Dunkirk, 250 seed September at 15-6.
Hull, further lots done for September at 14 and 164 tons 13 cwts seed August at 16.
London P. and O. Chowchow cargo at 16-6.
Only one fixture is reported during the week viz. s.s. "Millpool" full cargo of ore at 19-6 to U. S. A.
Undermentioned are the rates :—
August.
Antwerp 17-6 seeds 18 cotton.
Dunkirk 18 seeds 18-6 cotton.
Havre 20 seeds 22-6 cotton.
Hamburg 17-6 seed 181 cotton.
Hull 16-6 13 cwts seeds,
September,
Antwerp 15-6 seeds 16 cotton.
Dunkirk 16 seeds 16-6 cotton,
Havre 17-6 seeds 20 cotton.
Hamburg 16 seeds 16-6 cotton.
Hull 15 seeds.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

RAPESEED :—

The demand is very brisk and had it not been for the limited stocks the amount of business would have been larger than hitherto been. Dealers after selling some raise their limits which exporters are obliged to pay. The tendency of the market is upward.

LINSEED :—

The tendency of the market was active owing to improved demand from Home and a large amount of business has been put through shippers being the buyers for both ready and forward. The stocks in dealers hands are very small and engagements for September are large. A further advance in prices is looked for at the time of September settlement.

WHEAT :—

The favourable change in the weather conditions has made the market easier and the native merchants receive orders to unload their previous purchases. There is practically nothing doing amongst shippers. London markets being closed on account of the strike. Up-country places are higher than Bombay and consequently business is getting difficult.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	5,327 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	87,560 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	16,906 „
Rapeseed ...	...	...	8,338 „
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	2,488 „
Poppyseed ...	...	...	5,808 „
Groundnuts...	...	...	4,050 „
Castorseed ...	...	...	28,431 „
Rice ...	...	...	43,395 „
Myrabollams ...	...	...	3,574 „
Cottonseed ...	...	...	74,613 „
Mowrasseed ...	...	...	21,912 „
Gram ...	...	...	18,929 „
Joowar ...	...	...	57,482 „
Maize ...	...	...	Nil

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

Grey Goods.—Demand very slack. Prices declining.
T. Red Prints.—Market continues very dull.
T. R. Plain and Dhooties.—Home market steady. Unchanged.
Bombay Market.—No demand at present. Prices realized are very low.
Prints and Dyeds.—Market continues dull.
White Goods.—Demand continues slack with a downward tendency.

METALS.

Copper and Y. Metal.—There has been no change in the Home market and ours continues dull with limited enquiry from up-country.

PETROLEUM.

		per case
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	„ 5 12 2
Chester Brand ... 75°	Abel A'can	„ 4 12 2
Devoe's Brilliant ... 76°	Abel A'can	„ 4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	„ 4 0 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	„ 4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins „ 3 10 2
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		„ 3 10 2 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		„ 3 0 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins125°		„ 3 10 2

The following are to-day's quotations for Saturday's report in the "Bombay Gazette" :—
The Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 8 0 unsteady.
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	3 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	2 14 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	2 10 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound ...	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is quiet and nearly unchanged; but prices of mill shares have kept dull; and they have not fluctuated much with a few exceptions. Absence of rain in many parts of the country has caused anxiety all round; and it has kept the prices of mill shares depressed. Bank of Bombay Shares have declined to Rs. 1,730; Bank of Indias to Rs. 67; Bank of Bengal have been put through at Rs. 1,665; Bank of Burmahs are quiet at Rs. 136; Indian Specie Bank Shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 51 1-2; Bombay Merchants' Bank Shares are unchanged at Rs. 9 1-2; Eastern Bank Shares have ruled at and about Rs. 76; Presidency Shares are quiet; Indian Cotton have been put through at Rs. 133 3-4; New Mofussils after touching Rs. 835 have improved to Rs. 850; New Berars are weak at Rs. 535. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown are quiet at Rs. 237; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation have changed hands at Rs. 551 1-4; Bombay Electric S. and Tramways Company Ordinary shares at Rs. 137 1-2; Preference Shares at Rs. 172 1-2 X. D.; Bombay Flours have dropped to Rs. 870; Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ordinary shares have ruled at and about Rs. 280 and Preference shares have been put through at Rs. 295; Central India Mining Company Shares are steady at Rs. 30; Marcks at Rs. 100 X D; Oriental G. S. Life A. Company Shares at Rs. 271; Phillips at Rs. 35; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company Shares have declined to Rs. 762 1 2; Shivrajpurs are quiet at Rs. 17; Tata Iron and Steel Company Ordinary Shares have changed hands at and about Rs. 69 1-2; Preference Shares at Rs. 167 1-2; and Deferred shares at Rs. 705; Treachers have improved to Rs. 520. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company Shares have advanced to Rs. 205; Central Indias and Mining Company shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,745; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have advanced to Rs. 1,172 1-2; Crescent's to Rs. 66 1-4; Davids are unchanged at and about Rs. 368 3-4; Edward Sassoon Mill Shares are weak at Rs. 182 1-2, Framjee Petits after touching Rs. 1,115 have improved to Rs. 1,170, Finlays are unchanged at Rs. 242 1-2; Khattau Makanji Mill shares at Rs. 805, Kohinoors after touching Rs. 610 have advanced to Rs. 630; Leopolds are quiet at Rs. 70; Maneckji Petit's are quiet at Rs. 2,535 Morarji Goculdas Mill Shares have declined to Rs. 2,700, Madras United to Rs. 2,300, New Great Easterns are weak at Rs. 157 1-2, New City of Bombay are at and about Rs. 745, Sassoon S and Wg. Company Shares are weak at Rs. 760, Southern Maharattas are quiet at Rs. 117; Standards after touching Rs. 880 have advanced to Rs. 920; Swadeshis are quiet at Rs. 1,075; Vishnu Cotton Mill Ordy shares at Rs. 480. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej Old shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 637 1-2; New Shares at Rs. 617 1-2; Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 127; Sindh Light Ry. shares at Rs. 128 1-2; Ahmedabad Dholkas are unchanged at Rs. 125. A big lot of Tapty Valley Ry. shares has been placed at Rs. 500. Central Provinces Ry. shares have declined to Rs. 33 and Guzerat Ry. shares are steady at Rs. 30. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The half-yearly report of the Directors of this Bank is as follows :—
The net profits for the half-year ended on June 30, including dirs. 2,93,151.91, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to dirs. 5,23,344.16.
The Directors recommend the transfer of dirs. 500,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at dirs. 16,750,000. After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation dirs. 4,717,344.16, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of two pounds sterling per share, viz : £240,000 which at 1 9 1-2, the rate of the day, will absorb dirs. 2,679,089 77. The balance dirs. 2,038,774.39 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 25.

FOR NEWYORK.
Foreric s—297 cwts capsicum M Jafferbhoy 14,500 cwts castorseed and 500 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, E Omersey; 151a cwts gum, ; 250 cwts Kajoo Kernels S Khaa.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Foreric s—1,787 cwts myrabollams K Kessowji and Co.
FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.
Westburn s—24,000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.
Gathic s—2,500 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.
FOR HULL.
Umona s—10,373 cwts castorseed, L Pragji, 4,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed B S Lloyd and Co ; 8,000 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 3,000 cwts castorseed H Maganlal, 6,000 cwts cottonseed, W Becher, 4,000 cwts cottonseed, J Samirmal; and 6,000 cwts cottonseed, K Jackisondas.
FOR HAVRE.
Kirkfield s—8,004 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Kirkfield s—200 cwt mustardseed, J Facheri; 401 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 104 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 11,000 cwts poppyseed and 13,013 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co; 200 cwts mustardseed, J Facheri; 400 cwts buffallo, horns, J M Rahimtoola; 346 bales cotton and 20,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR ANTWERP.
Chyebassa s—487 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.
St. Fillans s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, H Maganlal.;
Irismere s—175 bales cottonfly, H Assoo. 220 bales cotton, A Mortiz and Co; 275 bales hemp, 50 bales savri cotton and 210 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Wildenfels s—16 bales savri cotton, Coutts and Co; 4,000 cwts mowrasseed, Wm. Blythe and Co; 12,000 cwts mowrasseed, K Devchand and Co; 100 cwts crushed myrabollams, A Khimji; 1,000 cwts cow horns, E Mahomed; 420 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.
Irismere s—165 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Koerber s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR HONGKONG.
Assaye s—10 cases gold stones, M Palonji and Co ; 110 cwts olibanum, R Damji and Co ; 101 bales twists, and 20 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 7 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 25 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Assaye s—100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co ; 199 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 55 bales twist, E J Abraham ; 27 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 23 1-2 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Assaye s—200 bales cotton, M Jethabai and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING, Bo. L. H.
Bombay, 26th August.
1. The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice this (Saturday) afternoon the 26th instant, from 4 p.m.
2. There will be drill on the Sands for all members on Tuesday morning next, the 29th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Khaki and hunting saddles.
Members who are not already in possession of their Khaki uniform are requested to turn out in Mufti.
II.—Evening 6 p.m. Drill in the Town Hall. (The Delhi Contingent are specially requested to attend).
D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 26th August.
682. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—
Sunday, the 27th instant—" D" Coy.
Monday 28th instant—" G" Coy.
Tuesday 29th instant—" F" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6·10 a.m.
683. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for matches 13 to 15 on Sunday, the 27th instant, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
684. The Viceroy's Prize Competition—Intending Competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees Rs 4 to the Adjutant by the 15th September 1911. Conditions can be seen at Head-Quarters.
685. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "L" Coy:—
The undernamed having been re-enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "L" Coy.
No 7104 Cadet S Gomes. No 7105 Cadet J Britto. No 7100 Cadet C O'Brien.
686. Parade—" G " Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 30th instant at 7-30 p.m.
All Recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend.
Drest.—Mufti.
Rifles will be issued on parade.
687. Adjutant's Office—The Adjutant's Office will be closed except for urgent work on Monday next the 28th inst on account of Public Holiday Ganesh Chaturthi.
E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1730
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	67
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 „	1665
Bank of Madras.....	500	500	12 „	1400
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 „	136
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	68
Credit Bank of India Ld...	50	10	5 „	10¼
National Bank of India...	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India...	50	30	8	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	51½
The Bombay Mercnants Bank Ld.....	100	10	6¼	9½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	76
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 „	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 „	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	£2	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi).....	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	65
Brealt's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City.....	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230x
Godavery Valley.....	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	620
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hinglee	100	100	6p.c.	90
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	133½
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton.....	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	305
New East India	1000	1000	75	950
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	850
New Berar...	500	500	40	535
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	700
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
Rand	400	400	30	600
Surat City	200	200	20	250
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	675
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown & Co.....	100	100	6 p.c.	235
all India Ut. Co. Ld.....	100	20	5 „	16½
Bandankua	10	10	...	6
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	28½
Badhan Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	90
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	60
Bombay Burmah Trading Corpn.	125	125	15 p.c.	551½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ..... O.	£10	£10	Nil.	13½
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	17½
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	2 p.c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	870
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ..... O	250	250	7-8	280
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	295
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	10	10	3½	30
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	10	114
Empire of I. L. A.....	500	50	25 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co....	100	50	7 yr.	55
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	12½ „	102
Karad Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	100 xd
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	84 xd
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	18½ yr.	270
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	10 p.c.	35 xd
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	762½
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE STRIKE.

Mr. Churchill stated in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, that if a "settlement" of the Dock dispute had not been arrived at, during the day it would be necessary for the Government to make a statement as to the steps necessary for the preservation of order and the continuance of the food supply of London. And the only sort of settlement of any value is the resumption of work by the strikers and the cessation of violent interference with the trade of the docks. Unless such a settlement takes place promptly, the Government's intentions will no doubt be made known in the course of to-day. One need hardly say that if they are found adequate they will be approved by the general community irrespective of party. The levity with which strikers, whose own demands have been granted, are refusing to return to work, the violence of a great deal of the picketing, and the complete disregard shown by the strikers, not only to the general public, but also to men of their own class who are anxious to fulfil their bargains with their employers, are matters which no Government worthy of the name can ignore, and least of all a Government which has, in a rather exceptional way, credited itself with a special admiration for and sympathy with, the working man. Such a Government has an acute and complex responsibility under the present circumstances. It is obviously responsible, in the last resort, for the order and peace of the community. And it cannot be indifferent to the morals being displayed by men whom its more demagogic members have so copiously flattered and patted on the back, and whose virtues they have so generously extolled.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE AGITATOR.

One says, this in no spirit of essential antagonism to the strikers. Many of them have undoubtedly revolted against conditions of labour which left very little margin for the enjoyment of life; and, although these things have necessarily to be regulated in proportion to many other conditions, it is obviously desirable in the common interest no less than in the individual, that all men who work hard and honestly should be able to enjoy the amenities of home and of family life. Obviously, a man who has worked over seventy-two hours a week for a wage of less than twenty-seven shillings must, if he happen to be a husband and a father, find life a good deal more of a burden than a pleasure. But there is an honest way and a dishonest of securing the redress of such grievances, a patriotic way and an unpatriotic, it is dishonest, when demands have been met, still to refuse to return to work; it is immoral to throw a whole community into distress over "wrong" for which they are in no way responsible, and to be heedless of the consequences and adopted course of action may have upon the trade and prosperity of the country at large. The strikers as a mass are probably less responsible than their leaders for this grave aspect of their proceedings. They listen to the inflammatory appeals of men who have nothing to lose and a good deal to gain by fostering a spirit of lawlessness; and they are carried away by them. And one result is that stern measures have to be spoken of. One trusts that they will be found unnecessary.

A PYRRHIC VICTORY.

The national Insurance Bill which will, by and by, go to the House of Lords will be a vastly different compilation from that which Mr. Lloyd George introduced into the Commons, and the long hours spent over it this week in Committee have altered it amazingly. Dr. Addison was able to score a point for the medical profession by persuading the House to pass an amendment providing that only insured persons "below a certain income" shall be entitled to doctoring at "club" or "contract" fees. The limit of this "certain income" to be fixed for each district by the health committees—on which the doctors are generally rather influential. This is hailed as a victory for the doctors. One fears they may have cause to regard it as rather a Pyrrhic one. They wanted Parliament to fix the income at £104 a year, but Mr. Lloyd George resisted this. In handing this responsibility over to the local health committees, the Bill provides all the materials for some hundreds of exceedingly disagreeable local discussions between the medical profession and the lay authorities on that most delicate and exasperating all subjects to a professional man—his remuneration. It is much to be feared that the amendment will cause a great deal of local loss of dignity to the doctors affected by it.

AN EGG PROBLEM.

Is it possible to tell the nationality of an egg by inspection? The question is raised in acute form by the evidence given in the prosecution of a Lancashire firm for selling Russian eggs as Irish, which resulted in acquittal. The experts varied, as experts will. One confidently pronounced the eggs in question Russians nearly five weeks old; another said they were second-class Russians; a third specified the South of Russia. On the other hand, experts for the defence were equally positive that nobody could tell the birthplace of an egg from external examination. One is most impressed by the witness who said that, when eggs were bad, their nationality was indeterminable. That seems probable, though a differentiates eggs sharply from human beings. The highly cultivated and polished Russian might pass for a polished Irishman any day; but nobody would mistake a bad moujik for a bad Irishman, or vice versa. On the whole, one is bound to come to the conclusion that the average purchaser of eggs must take their nationality upon trust. He may have his suspicions, no doubt, based upon the egg's apparent antiquity. But the ordinary consumer cannot get beyond Dan Leno's division of the genus into "new laid eggs," "fresh eggs," and "eggs."

THRILLING CRICKET.

The cricket season continues to be rich in wonderful weather, big crowds, and thrilling performances. It is, of course, difficult to speak precisely in such a matter, but one would almost think that Kent's victory at Brighton on Tuesday established another "record" in country cricket. One certainly cannot recall another case of a country "declaring" with only three wickets down in its first innings, and then dismissing the whole eleven of the other county twice and defeating them by over a hundred runs. It was certainly the saddest smashing Sussex has received for many a long year. At the Oval again there has been a deal of splendid cricket in the match between Lancashire and Surrey, and the unsatisfactoriness of a draw was more than compensated for by the batting of Mr. Spooner and the two Surrey professionals, Hobbs and Hayes; while, at Southampton, two Southampton batsmen, Mr. A. C. Johnston and P. Mead, rattled up 292 runs in 160 minutes, and put Warwickshire in danger of defeat, after having made 420 in the first innings. Such is the sort of cricket with which this flaming summer is familiarising us, and, on the whole, we are all enjoying it very much. It will be interesting to see how gallant little Worcestershire acquits herself against the champions.

STILL SILENCE.

The silence of diplomacy is beginning to get upon the nerves of Europe. One reads that at Swinemunde the Kaiser has seized the conductor's baton; but this is not a metaphorical way of indicating that he has taken diplomatic control, but a simple literal statement of the musical diversions on board the "Hohenzollern." His Majesty, in fact, appears to be still in almost ostentatiously holiday mood, and it is rather tempting to conjecture that the silence is deliberate. One is in no position to determine what this might mean. Those who regard German diplomacy as always business-like and farsighted are at liberty to suppose that the design is to keep the crisis going, until, perhaps, it ends in a conference which would enable the electioneering cry to be raised that Germany must stand solid. Those who believe German policy capable of blundering may suppose that it has run into an "impasse." It is just this liberty to place all sorts of constructions upon the mystery which is becoming too much for everybody. Possibly that consideration is not unwelcome to the directors of German policy in so far as it leaves open opportunities for other people to make a false move. But the uneasiness of the German business world is another matter. If this uneasiness is suffered much longer to remain unrelieved, resentment may be aroused in quarters where it was above all not desired.

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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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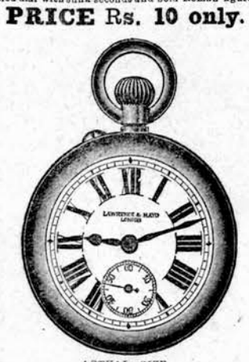
EXCELLENT TIMEKEEPER. THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.



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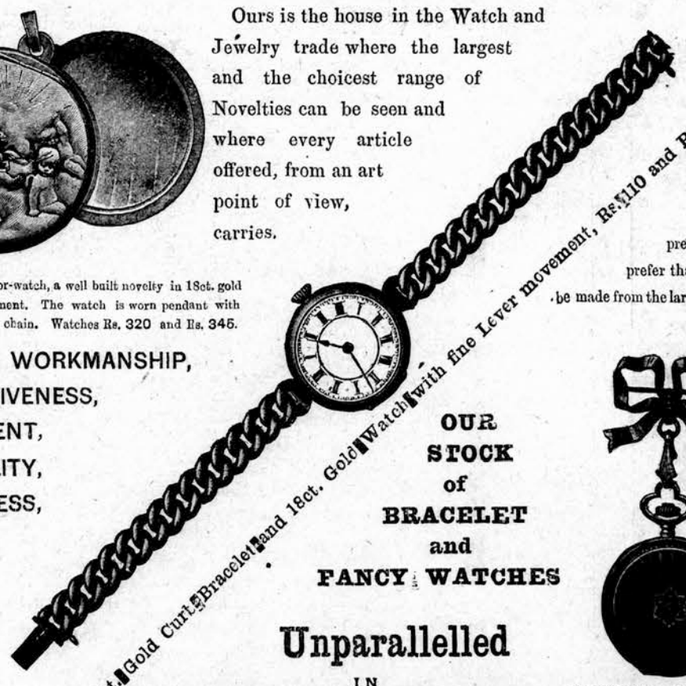

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Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

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Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,

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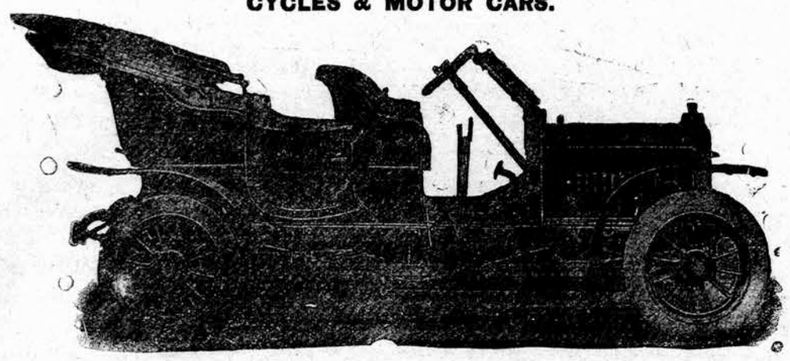

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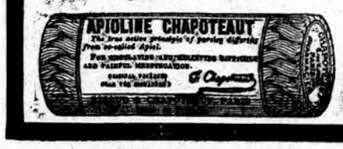

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